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MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT NEW YORK.

The military athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York, opened amid the greatest enthusiasm on the evening of March 25. The first military event was a brigade review by Vice-President Roosevelt, his appearance in the Garden being the signal for great applause. Among those who sat with Colonel Roosevelt in his box at the reviewing point were Gen. George Moore Smith and Gen. McCosky Butt of the New York Guard.

Col. Chas. H. Luscomb, of the New York Guard, commanded the brigade, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d Regiment, being Acting A. G. Other members of the staff were Lieutenant Colonel Kline, 14th Regiment; Major Edwards, 8th Regiment; Captain Dubois, 23d Regiment; Captain Erlanson, 1st Signal Corps; Captain De Bussy, 12th Regiment, and Commander Frye, Naval Militia.

The brigade was handsomely formed in line of masses and was composed of six battalions, as follows: 1st Battalion, commander, Capt. George H. Sands, 6th U. S. Cav.; composed of a company of the 11th U. S. Inf., under Captain Phillips; 4th Batt. of Field Art., U. S. A., and the detachment of West Point Cavalry.

2d Battalion, commander, Col. N. B. Thurston, N. Y. Guard; composed of companies of the 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th Regiments, N. G. N. Y.

3d Battalion, commander, Major W. A. Turpin, 18th Regiment, N. Y.; composed of 14th, 22d, 23d and 47th Regiments, N. G. N. Y.

4th Battalion, commander, Major S. E. Japha, 9th N. Y.; composed of 69th, 71st, N. G. N. Y., and 1st New Jersey Regiment.

5th Battalion, commander, Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; composed of 1st Signal Corps, 2d Signal Corps, Troop C of Brooklyn, 1st Battery and 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.

6th Battalion, commander, Capt. Rufus H. Lane, U. S. Marine Corps; composed of a company of U. S. Marines, a company of bluejackets, U. S. S. Hartford; 1st Naval Militia and 2d Naval Militia of New York.

Following the review there were rough riding by the West Point Cavalry detachment in command of Captain Sands, assisted by Lieutenant Summerlin; mounted platoon drill by the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., in command of

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan; battle exercises and wall-scaling by a company of the 11th U. S. Infantry, under Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, assisted by Lieutenants Kay and Myer; landing drill by a company of bluejackets from the U. S. S. Hartford, in command of Ensign T. C. Hart; artillery drill and driving by the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, assisted by Lieut. Fox Conner, and tower building and flag drill by the 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Oscar Erlanson.

Other commands that gave exhibitions during the week were Troop C, N. G. N. Y., Captain De Bevoise; 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, Commander Franklin; Gatling gun drill, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., Brevet Major Wilson; 2d Naval Battalion, Comdr. R. P. Forshee.

Reviews were taken as follows: March 26, by Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; March 27, matinee, by Col. C. H. Luscomb, N. G. N. Y., and evening, by Gen. J. Wheeler, U. S. A.; March 28, by Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N.; March 29, by Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; March 30, by Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A.

The work of the U. S. Artillery in its evolutions with field pieces, executed at a gallop, and the rough riding of the Cavalry detachment were such as can only be given by professional soldiers. Again, in the battle exercises given by the 11th Infantry Co., the loadings and firings and advance served as most useful object lessons to National Guardsmen present, and the excellent work of the bluejackets from the Hartford also served to show how well the men are developed on our training ships.

The display of the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., under Major Wilson and Lieutenant Flanagan, is worthy of special note. When this command marched into the arena many took it for a Regular battery. Its work, considering its limited opportunity for drilling and its green horses, was of the highest order. The 1st Signal Corps, under Captain Erlanson, is also another command that deserves special compliment. Other National Guard commands gave creditable exhibitions, and both the 1st and the 2d Naval Battalions made displays worthy of high praise. Troop C, of New York, in its several exhibitions, showed to great advantage.

At the competition among cadets from Military schools on March 20, for a set of colors, the judges were Major James Regan, 9th Inf., U. S. A.; Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., U. S. A., and Capt. J. W. Phillips, 11th Inf., U. S. A. It was won by Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing with ninety-seven per cent, with the De La Salle Institute second and St. Francis Xavier third.

Among the many officers present were Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U. S. N.; Capt. R. H. Lane and Lieut. R. S. Hooker, U. S. M. C.; Ensign T. C. Hart and Gunner W. J. Foley, U. S. N.; Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 17th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Hodges. With Admiral Dewey were Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Capt. Snow, Capt. Frank Wildes, Pay Director E. Putnam and Captain Newcomb.

Rear Admiral Barker was accompanied to the Garden by Captain F. Wildes, Captain Snow, Captain Hawley, Capt. J. A. B. Smith, Chief Engineer; Lieutenant Commander Sharp, Lieutenant Commander Ray, Pay Director Putnam, Lieutenant Jackson, Colonel Meade, Captain Hall and Lieutenant Ramsay, U. S. M. C. Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, New York Naval Militia, acted as temporary aide.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was accompanied to the Garden by Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, Lieut. Col. Reeber, Major Geo. B. Davis and Major S. R. Jones.

Five of the men of the West Point Cavalry detachment were among those injured during the week. During an altercation March 30 between Corporal Wells and Private Alley, 11th U. S. Inf., the corporal struck the private over the head with the butt end of his gun, causing a severe gash.

Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., the present Adjutant General, Department of the East, was received with much enthusiasm on the evening of March 30, when he reviewed the troops taking part in the Military Athletic Tournament. With him were Col. J. W. Clous, Col. J. M. Moore, Major W. H. Corbusier and other officers from Governors Island.

OUR HOSTILE INDIANS.

In "Twenty Years Among Our Hostile Indians," J. Lee Humfreville ("late captain, U. S. Cav.") describes in detail the characteristics, customs and religion of the Indians in their natural state, their ceremonies and battles, and the entrance of civilization into their hunting

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grounds. The book also describes the overland stage and pony express, the fur companies, and other matters connected with the growth of the West. It is elaborately illustrated with some two hundred pictures, many taken from real life. This work is written interestingly, yet in very condensed form, compressing much information into short chapters whose descriptive headings lend themselves to ready reference. Each tribe is taken up in turn, its territorial range and racial connections are given, and its chief characteristics described. In a chapter on the American trooper as an Indian fighter the author gives high and deserved praise to our soldiers. In no other military service in the world were soldiers called upon to undergo the hardships that American troopers did in Indian campaigns. In the Indian country a detachment of cavalry on a scouting expedition would be reduced to light marching order, with no shelter of any kind. Their beds were saddle blankets and rubber ponchos, spread on the ground, and added to other hardships was the neglect of the Government to furnish suitable clothing for those stationed in different latitudes. The one thing never neglected for an instant by the troops in the Indian country was their arms, which were always protected and kept in good condition, serving as they did not only as protection against the enemy but also in procuring food.

To meet these hard conditions came a class of chosen and able men. Our civil war demonstrated, says Captain Humfreville, that the American can be taken from almost any walk in civilized life and made into the best soldier in the shortest time of any man in the world. There is no other army in which officers and men are in such close touch as in ours. Discipline is perfect, but there is no stiffness on the part of the officers toward their men, and no lack of confidence in their officers on the part of the soldiers. As a result of this mutual confidence and of innate capability for military training our troopers were a body whose equals as Indian fighters could be found nowhere among the armies of the old world.

In a chapter discussing the origin of the North American Indians the author expresses the belief that they are without doubt indigenous to this continent, as much so as are its animals and trees. The mounds and ruins scattered from the Lakes to the Gulf testify that this continent has been the home of an indigenous race from time immemorial; a race which developed three hundred distinct languages, and which followed many customs not held in common with any other people in the world. Both the tribal differences and the points of common resemblance making the Indians one race are interestingly brought out in this volume. It is published by Hunter and Co., New York.

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MORE LIES FROM BOSTON.

A Boston correspondent writes:

"Will you not in some way reply to the infamous charges made in enclosed editorial from the Boston 'Herald.' Such statements as this continue to hurt our Army in the public eye, and these very papers never say a word of praise of those hard-worked officers who in addition to military duties have done much for civil government also in the islands. I, for one, do not believe our American soldiers are 'inhuman,' 'barbarous' or 'cruel,' and such unjust charges make one smart with indignation. Mr. Riley—whom he may be—is evidently disappointed by his army life, or his friends are for him; and on reaching home he would best communicate with Messrs. Winslow and Atkinson of the Tooley Club for a new job. If what he says is true the company he accompanied on this expedition are better mustered out. We hear no such stories of our Regulars."

Accompanying this letter are clippings from the Boston "Herald" giving currency to the stories by an enlisted man, Sergt. Charles S. Riley, of Northampton, Mass., to the effect that our soldiers in the Philippines are in the habit of subjecting their prisoners to torture, in obedience to orders. It is so obvious a lie on the face of it that it should deceive no one except those who are ever ready to believe evil of our Army. Does the "Herald" assume to assert that men like Col. Edmund Rice, for example, give sanction to the practices it condemns? Does it so easily forget the case of that fine officer, Col. James S. Pettit, so long military instructor at Yale, who was subjected to the humiliation of a court-martial because he was unjustly accused of failing to do his whole duty in preventing the killing by a local magistrate of a captured robber chief? We assure our contemporary that all of these stories, from whatever quarter they come, of cruel and inhuman treatment of insurgents by authority are absolutely false. Such treatment is directly contrary to regulations, and any one found guilty of indulging in it would be promptly subjected to punishment.

As the "Herald" has made itself responsible for these statements, we call upon it to furnish proof, with the names of the guilty men. We will answer for it that prompt action will be taken for their punishment. It is of course impossible for us to prove a negative, but we denounce the assertions in the "Herald" that "Americans in the Philippines are pursuing a policy of inquisitorial torture like that we have hitherto associated with savage warfare" as merely an illustration of the campaign of lies, in which we regret to find men enlisted of whom better things were to be expected. Give us definite statements with names and circumstances, and we will answer all of these slanderers as conclusively

as we did Mark Twain and as we have others who ventured upon particulars which enabled us to cite the record against them. Why papers of the standing of the Boston "Herald," the Springfield "Republican" and the New York "Evening Post" should be so ready to believe evil of men like Elihu Root, General MacArthur and others having control of operations in the Philippines we are at a loss to understand. That their utmost efforts and their most exact orders should fail in some instances to restrain the passions of men is within the possibilities, but that they have sanctioned or willingly permitted any departure from the rule of humane warfare is a falsehood with which no self-respecting paper should sully its columns.

We shall have something to say as to the statements of Mr. Kennan as soon as we can ascertain the exact facts. It is possible that some of the stories he tells may be true of the Macabebes scouts before their quality had been tested, but the acts he justly complains of are wholly exceptional and have been done in spite of military orders and not in accordance with them. It is no more just to hold our military authorities responsible for exceptional outrage in violation of orders than it would be to declare that the city government is responsible for the outrages that occur daily in the goodly city of Boston.

While the liars are still busy with the denunciation of our methods in China comes the news that the Chinese in Pekin have petitioned that the humane government for which our Army has made itself conspicuous there should be continued. With a full knowledge of the facts, others would see, as we do, that under most difficult and trying circumstances our soldiers in the Philippines and in China have conducted themselves as a whole in a way to do credit to their country and to win for them the approval of men like Bishop Potter and others who have been upon the ground. Why should our newspapers give so much less weight to the testimony of such men than to that of discontented private soldiers or a sensation-monger like Kennan? A popular literary reputation does not necessarily make a man a reliable witness, as we have proved in the case of Mark Twain.

A reference to the reports of our Army officers serving abroad will show that Army courts-martial have sentenced offenders, to the extent even of death, or life imprisonment, for outrages on natives, and these reports give clear and convincing proof of the utter falsity of many of the charges brought against our military authorities.

A correspondent writes: "May I ask that honorable body, the W. C. T. U., which in their opinion is the most disastrous to the Army, the canteen, or the scores of cheap grogshops which opened up so suddenly outside

the Presidio of San Francisco and other posts and are making a bonanza since the passage of the Army bill? If that noble body were so kind as to use their valuable time in urging the members of Congress to abolish the canteen, why not use it to close these dens of cheap liquor and vice? Our temperance friends may think they have achieved a wonderful work, but I invite them to visit the outskirts of Presidio on a pay-day night. When the canteen was in the post it was closed at 9 p. m., and with few exceptions all went well. Is it not a well known fact that since the time of Washington soldiers will drink at all hazards? Good liquor, such as was sold in the canteen, will injure no one if used moderately, but the stuff sold on the outskirts of the reservations will degrade the most stout-hearted in one day. It is to be hoped that those in command of the Army will see fit to use their influence with Congressmen for a renewal of the canteen."

A correspondent writes: "Do you not think that Congress treated the older Volunteer medical officers very shabbily in the late legislation, in not, as in all other corps, waiving the age limit for such as have served through the Spanish and Filipino War. One officer who served through the Cuban War as major and surgeon, and who is now only 39, is barred from possible entry into the Regular Army, whilst it is open to his subordinates. He had had nine years practical experience with tropical diseases in Panama and was five years lecturer in Bellevue Medical College, and, as a consequence, in his three years' service in Cuba and the Philippines had only nominal losses from tropical diseases. He has been thrice appointed surgeon, with rank as major, by the President (lately again as one of the sixty Volunteer surgeons under the Army bill) at the solicitation of his colonel and General Sternberg, yet he is barred from the Regular Army, which is open to his assistants. The older surgeons of Volunteers, with rank of major, are, after all, but few in number. Congress could well have waived the age limit. But, I suppose, as they were nearly all far away attending to their duties no one bothered about them. Perhaps Congress may, next winter, remedy this seeming injustice or neglect."

In a speech before an association of business men, March 30, Mark Twain said: "Mr. Cannon says that there are three cardinal rules of business success. They are diligence, honesty and truthfulness. Well, diligence is all right. Let it go as a theory. Honesty is the best policy—when there is the most money in it. But truthfulness is one of the most dangerous—why, this man is misleading you." This is apparently intended as an explanation of Mark's remarks on recruiting, to which we have heretofore referred.

Vice President ROOSEVELT says Of the New Life of GENERAL GRANT by OWEN WISTER in THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES:

"It seems to me that Mr. Wister has written the very best short biography which has ever been written of any prominent American. Now, other things being equal, the best short book is always better than the best long book; for while it is very easy to write a second-rate short account of a great man, it is the most difficult of all historical tasks to write the best possible short account of a great man. This Mr. Wister has done. His book is a masterpiece of eloquent condensation, without the slightest sacrifice of historical perspective. It is noble in manner and noble in matter. In it he sketches in sharpest outline the silent soldier who will stand forever as one of those few men—few in any nation—who must be called great even when judged by world standards."

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REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The capture of Aguinaldo and his subsequent act in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States has made considerable change in the plans of the War Department referable to the reorganization of the Army as provided for under the recent act of February 2. Prior to the capture of the insurgent leader by General Funston the Department had been devoting all of its efforts to expediting the organization of the new regiments, and it was the intention to hurry them off to the Philippines as rapidly as possible. In fact, as has been stated in these columns, many of the new troops and battalions are already on their way to Manila and others are scheduled to leave in the near future.

The War Department will send all new regiments to the Philippines, but probably none of the battalions of the old regiments will now leave the country.

It is generally conceded by the officials of the War Department, many of whom have seen service in the Philippine Archipelago and are hence thoroughly conversant with the conditions there, that Aguinaldo's capture will practically end armed resistance to American sovereignty and that there will not, therefore, be any crying necessity to hurry such large forces to Manila to take the place of the departing Volunteers. The necessity of maintaining a large force of troops in the islands for many years is admitted by all, but this force will not have to be as large now as was formerly considered essential. For this reason the Administration has practically come to a decision not to raise the Regular Army to its maximum strength of 100,000 men now, but probably only about 75,000 troops will be enlisted. This will not affect the number of officers to be appointed under the reorganization act, as the same number will be needed for the smaller army as for one of 100,000 men. The appointment of Volunteer officers to take examination for first and second lieutenancies in the Regular Service will be made within a few days, and from the present indications there will be many more applications received than there will be vacancies. In fact, it is hinted at the War Department that it may be impossible to find any room for enlisted men who qualify for commissions.

The question as to how Volunteer officers appointed to the Regular Army shall rank has not yet been officially decided, but there seems to be no doubt that they will take rank with Regular officers, as well as among themselves, as to length of commissioned service. This will cause many Regular officers to be ranked by newly appointed Volunteers, and considerable dissatisfaction has already been manifested by those who are thus jumped. One officer of the Army has resigned because of the prospect of thus being held back, and it is expected that others will express their dissatisfaction in as positive a manner. The injustice is in the law.

As was predicted in the Army and Navy Journal, the President in making his appointments to the staff positions created by the Army act simply selected those who were in the Volunteer Army or who had served in the Volunteers since the beginning of the Spanish War. One negro was appointed to be a captain and assistant paymaster.

The Adjutant General and the Lieutenant-General Commanding, have had considerable trouble recently in agreeing upon the assignment of officers promoted under the provisions of the Act of February 2. It is claimed by the Adjutant General's Office that the assignment of such officers to regiments comes distinctly and exclusively under the office of the Secretary of War without reference to the Headquarters of the Army. Not

withstanding this, however, all assignments have been referred for approval to Headquarters and in many cases the two divisions of the War Department have differed in judgment as to where an officer should go. This explains the delay in making the assignments.

The Bureau of Navigation promptly took the necessary steps to increase the force of warrant officers up to the requirements upon the passage of the act allowing fifty additional warrant machinists and 5,000 additional men, and held examinations on March 1, 1901, at all the stations ashore and afloat for promotion of enlisted men to be boatswains, gunners and carpenters, civilians also being eligible for examination for carpenter. The examination for warrant machinist will take place May 1, 1901, as called for in S. O. No. 6 of March 6, 1901. The returns have been received from the Examining Board at the Navy Yard, Washington, regarding the applicants for carpenter. There were twenty-five applicants, twenty-one of whom took the examination and only three qualified, W. W. Toles, W. C. Hardie and Fred. W. Witte. There are vacancies for ten more carpenters, and it is the purpose of the Bureau to hold another examination May 1, 1901, at the Navy Yards, New York and Philadelphia. All applicants should apply in writing to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. The qualifications are as follows: A candidate must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and an American citizen, and must be a good mechanic, having a general knowledge of practical shipbuilding in wood, iron and steel, and of the qualities and strength of the materials used; he must be able to read plans, make working sketches, furnish estimates of cost of work and keep account of stores; must understand in general the care and preservation of ships, their equipment and fittings, and the care of such machinery as he may be required to look after aboard ship, and be familiar with the precautions taken in docking and undocking ship. The pay of a carpenter in the Navy is as follows: At sea, first three years after appointment, \$1,200; second three years, \$1,300; third three years, \$1,400; fourth three years, \$1,600; after twelve years, \$1,800. In addition to the above, while at sea, or attached to a sea-going vessel, he receives one ration a day of thirty cents. After ten years' service he is appointed a chief carpenter, and receives the same pay and allowances as a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, which is \$1,400, with an addition of 10 per centum for each and every period of five years, as longevity pay, and commutation for quarters while on shore duty, amounting to \$24 a month. This is considered excellent pay, and the best material should be procured for this pay.

The Kansas City "Journal" quotes a Macon County Union veteran as saying: "When our boys answered Lincoln's call many of them were pious lads, who attended Sunday school and church, and never strayed from the path of rectitude. I remember how in a short time the boys began to play cards and do other things they never did at home. At the forepart of the war when a battle was impending the boys would throw away their cards. Each boy expected to be killed and he did not want a deck of greasy cards to be among the relics sent back to his folks after he was dead. But as the war went on the boys got hardened, and in many of the fiercest engagements toward the close of the war the fellows lay behind breastworks calmly playing cards and shouting derisively at the rebel gunners as shells fell all around them." Our Kansas contemporary evidently misunderstood this veteran if it intends to represent him as saying that the playing of cards was any departure from a Christian profession. Shouting derisively at the rebel gunners was simply an expression of the confidence of impunity one acquires after being much under fire, and learning how false is the saying that "every bullet has its billet." Military service during the civil war no doubt enlarged the scope of many a young man's vision and taught him to distinguish between his principles and his prejudices, but it did not necessarily demoralize him. The proof of this is found in the fact that the very best citizens found in the Republic during the years succeeding the war have been those who served their country in the field. Devotion to duty, recognition of their obligations to others, and the awakening of the spirit of generous camaraderie developed among them the highest types of character, while it awakened in them the spirit of honest contempt for humbug and snivelling pretense of every kind.

Word was received at the War Department April 3 from General Shafter to the effect that a case of small-pox had broken out in the 11th Infantry, and that, upon the recommendation of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, Companies K and L of that regiment, which were scheduled to leave for Manila on the 8th, had been sent to Angel Island for a period of two weeks. The Kilpatrick will take one company of the 10th Infantry and one troop of the 15th Cavalry in lieu of the two companies of the 11th Infantry. General Shafter said in his despatch to the Department that practically every man in the two companies of the 11th Infantry had been exposed to the case of small-pox and it was hence impossible to say how serious the development would be.

The question of whether officers of the Navy holding, under the recent act making appropriation for the naval service, what is termed an extra number are entitled to voluntary retirement, and whether they can be compulsorily retired under Section 9 of the Personnel act, has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. No official opinion has yet been rendered, but

there is no doubt that it will be held that officers holding extra numbers are not entitled to voluntary retirement. Section eight of the Personnel act provides that a certain number of officers in each of the higher grades of the Navy may be retired upon their own application each year, in order that vacancies will be created and stagnation in promotion thus avoided. Section nine of the same act makes provision for compulsory retirement of officers in case a sufficient number of vacancies are not created in each grade by voluntary retirements. The intent of these sections, it is held, is obvious; they are to create vacancies in the regular naval list and thus cause promotions. It is just as obvious that an officer holding an extra number in any grade would not create a vacancy by retirement, and as the Personnel act was not intended to benefit individuals but the whole naval service, it seems apparent it would not be carrying out the intent of the act to allow officers promoted to extra numbers to voluntarily retire. Even with more force does this rule apply to section nine of the Personnel act, which provides for compulsory retirement. The official decision, as we have stated, has not yet been rendered by the Secretary of the Navy, but we are informed that it will be in accordance with the views here expressed.

Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., appointed brigadier general, U. S. A., vice Daggett, retired, is a veteran officer of distinguished service. He was born in Ohio and served through the Civil War, going to the front as 1st Lieutenant of the 2d Kentucky Volunteers June 5, 1861. He was appointed a captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry March 7, 1867, and on the same date received the brevet of major for gallant conduct in the battle of Shiloh. In 1869 he was promoted to major and assigned to the 19th Infantry. In June, 1898, he was made a lieutenant colonel of the 12th Infantry, and a colonel of the 17th Infantry on Oct. 20 1899. Major General MacArthur, in officially referring to the services of General Smith, among other things says: "Colonel Smith came to this Army with a splendid record of service in Cuba, especially for personal gallantry in the assault on San Juan Hill. In the events within my knowledge Colonel Smith has displayed becoming confidence and self-reliance, and practically exemplified all the best qualifications for high command. He is zealous in training his men, exacting but not harsh in discipline, careful and intelligent in administration, and he has earned the highest possible recognition by his recent services."

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned Professor S. J. Brown of the Navy, who recently was in charge of the Nautical Almanac at the Naval Observatory and against whom charges were preferred by Capt. Charles H. Davis, to duty at the Naval Academy in the department of mathematics. This assignment of Professor Brown is generally regarded at the Navy Department as being in the nature of a rebuke, as it will be remembered that the charges brought against him were that he had written certain letters with an intent to influence legislation. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal Captain Davis, at present Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will be ordered to sea this summer as his terms for land service will then expire. Captain Davis will probably be given the command of a ship.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retires for age Oct. 8, 1901, and Col. Henry M. Robert five months earlier, on May 2, 1901. General Wilson has applied for immediate retirement, so as to give Colonel Robert, who follows him next in rank, an opportunity to succeed him as Chief of Engineers, and thus retire with the rank of brigadier general. This generous purpose does not meet with the approval of the Secretary of War, who holds that in refusing to grant officers the grade of advance it has recorded its objection to this method of promotion. It will be remembered that Col. Robert was graduated from the Military Academy three years before Colonel Wilson and was his senior when he was appointed Chief of Engineers, Feb. 1, 1897.

Mrs. Leonard Wood provided a most delightful outing for the inmates of two Havana orphanages on March 29, a feast day among the devout there. Three hundred orphans took advantage of her generosity, and were treated to all sorts of good things at the arsenal, the scene of the outing. The ride to and from the arsenal was taken in Dougherty wagons and ambulances, all the available ones in the city being necessary to transport the chattering host. An excursion out on the bay was hugely enjoyed by the children, many of whom had never been on a boat. The affair was given to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Wood's daughter, little Maria Louise Wood.

In a letter dated Windsor Castle, June 17, 1869, Queen Victoria expressed her opinion on the subject of beards, which was to the effect that she preferred beards without the moustaches for naval men, "as the latter have rather a soldier-like appearance." She added: "On no account should moustaches be allowed without beards. That must be clearly understood." In former years the prejudice against moustaches was so great in some parts of this country that it was as much as a man's reputation for honesty and sobriety was worth to wear them. Now they appear even in the pulpit and are no longer regarded as the distinctive badge of a "sporty" man.

REPORT ON THE BOOZ CASE.

The Secretary of War, April 1, made public the report of the court of inquiry convened by the President for the investigation of the treatment of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz of the Military Academy at West Point. Secretary Root, in disposing of the case, says in part:

After detailing the charges made by the cadet's family, the report says:

"The examination resulted in the development of the fact that members of the class to which the late Cadet Booz belonged while fourth class men were subjected to severe hazing."

"While there is no doubt that Cadet Booz was forced into a fistic encounter, was severely hazed, was required to take small doses of tropical pepper sauce, and had at least on one occasion a few drops of grease from a lighted candle dropped on his bare feet, a careful examination of the testimony elicited does not disclose any proof that he, while at the Military Academy, received any personal permanent injury, or that his treatment at that place had any causative relation to the disease, tuberculosis, from which he died more than two years afterward."

"An examination of a number of cadets entering the Military Academy in June, 1899, showed that hazing, in the character of physical persecution in its worst phases, reached its highest point during the encampment of 1899, some of the new cadets having been brutally 'exercised' until completely exhausted physically, causing convulsions or involuntary twitches of the muscles of the body subjected to an excessive strain. As in the preceding year, fourth class men were also subjected to performing all sorts of ridiculous acts, but at no time were violent hands laid upon any of them by any of the upper class men during any form of hazing. Personal services of new cadets were required to the same extent as in the previous year. In both years the authorities labored assiduously to combat the cruel evil of hazing and rigidly sought to enforce the regulations designed to punish such conduct, and lists of severe punishments inflicted upon upper class men were submitted by the Commandant of Cadets and Superintendent of the Military Academy, covering all cases of hazing detected by the authorities, all of which shows the earnestness of their endeavors to suppress the vicious practice. But the lower class men subjected to hazing always defeated justice by concealing the names of their persecutors and the latter shielded themselves by a regulation then in existence which permitted them to remain silent when inquiry was made, whenever they believed the answers sought would incriminate them. Finally, however, through the efforts of Col. A. L. Mills, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the cadets in the present upper classes realized that certain forms of hazing were highly injurious to the good reputation of the Academy, and they concluded to take class action, the members of each of the upper classes pledging themselves to abstain from all hazing in the form of physical 'exercises'."

After referring to the measures which had been taken to suppress hazing at the Academy the report says: "Football especially excites the interest of cadets, and all four classes participate in it. The sentiment would be strong against subjecting a new cadet, a likely player, to any hazing that might physically harm him. The game also brings cadets in contact with college men and enlarges their horizon."

In regard to the system of arranging a fight between cadets the Board remarks in conclusion:

"The encounter so arranged takes place under the rules of the prize ring and is conducted with seconds on each side, a time-keeper and a referee."

"Encounters of this character have usually resulted in the defeat of the new cadet."

"This system is believed to be the mainstay of hazing, and is used as a means of intimidating new cadets so as to make them comply with the unauthorized orders of the upper classmen, for they are given to understand that, if they resist or disobey, 'trouble' will follow."

"While the character of the encounters is an offence under the general articles of the academic regulations for the punishment of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, it is nowhere specifically denounced as an offence or a specific punishment attached to it."

The Board made no recommendations. The report is signed by Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the Court of Inquiry, and Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., Recorder.

BOUNTY AND PRIZE MONEY AWARDS.

The Auditor for the Navy Department has for many months been adjudicating the claims of the officers and men of the Navy for bounty growing out of the captures made by our vessels of Spanish ships during the recent war with Spain. Owing to the delay which has been experienced in obtaining accurate testimony in several of the cases and on account of the many counterclaims which have been made, there has been no settlement, up to this time, of bounty cases for the engagements around Cuba. The adjudication of the cases have now, however, reached a stage of final completion where it may be safely said that at no far distant day the announcement of awards will be made and the whole affair settled. Already it is evident, according to statements made at the Treasury Department, that Rear Admiral Sampson, who commanded the North Atlantic Squadron during the engagements around Cuba, will be the recipient of a large amount of prize money, in addition to about \$12,000, as his share of the bounty growing out of the engagements in which his fleet participated.

In respect to the settlement of the prize money cases it is officially stated that there will soon be a large amount of money ready for distribution among the officers and men. The cases have been pending before the Court of Claims for a long time, but from the present indications there will be little additional delay. So far several prizes, the amounts adjudicated and the names of the vessels entitled to moiety have been settled. These vessels and the amounts they will bring to officers and men are as follows: The prize Pedro, amount due, \$109,617; captured by the New York. The Gudio, amount due, \$77,809; captured by the Terror, Machias, Foote and Eagle. The Dolores, amount, \$429; captured by the Eagle. The Argonauta, amount, \$24,461; captured by the Eagle. Marblehead and Nashville. The Frasquita, amount, \$9,156; captured by the Indiana and Montgomery. The Domingo Aurelia, amount, \$1,027; captured by the Topeka and Maple. The Amapala, amount, \$1,856; captured by the Vicksburg, Newport, Wilmington and Marietta. The Canaria, amount, \$469; captured by the Porter, Wilmington and Cushing. The Ambrosio Boliver, amount, \$6,126; captured by the Terror, Machias and Foote. The Belle Ynez, amount, \$142; captured by the Hudson,

Uncas and Pompey. The Christina, amount, \$62; captured by the Hudson. The Augendita, amount, \$138; captured by the Mangrove. The Matilda, amount, \$904; captured by the Porter. The Mascotta, amount, \$42; captured by the Machias, Terror, Foote and Leyden. The Carlos F. Ross, amount, \$8,133; captured by the New York. The Lorenzo, amount, \$10,718; captured by the New York, Indiana, Iowa, Terror, Porter, Amherst, Detroit, Wompatuck, Niagara and Montgomery. A steel lighter, amount, \$4,469; captured by the Scorpion and Osceola. The Gallito, amount, \$243; captured by the Eagle.

The other cases of vessels in various stages are the Benito, Estenger Adula and Panama, all large prizes. Rear Admiral Sampson will secure a share of nearly every prize as commander of the fleet.

INADEQUATE REWARDS FOR DESERVING SOLDIERS.

Gen. Charles King in the "Saturday Evening Post" of March 30 prophesies that ten years hence there will be only one or two generalships not filled by West Pointers. He explains that those now holding that rank are the old soldiers appointed from the Volunteers at the close of our Civil War. In the course of thirty-five years these men, faithful and deserving soldiers all, have gradually risen to the highest grade, and are now deservedly in turn receiving their stars, and some will surely pass the inevitable gate that Time and the Law have set for all soldiers. General King tells us that in 1867 of seventeen generals of the line, "as determined by the war posts," all but two were West Pointers. When the corps commanders like Wright, Newton, Gillmore, Parke and Weitzel went back to the engineers, the great cavalry leaders, A. J. Smith, Edward Hatch, Stoneman, Stanley, Grierson, Merritt, Custer and Upton, and Hunt, Getty and Ayres, of the artillery, became colonels and lieutenant colonels in the new Army, as did famous division and even corps commanders of the infantry. There was nowhere so much room then as now, and there were many more claimants. General King says: "And so to-day, as the Volunteers go out and the Regulars in double force take their places, there is no way of rewarding the many admirable soldiers who are commissioned colonels and lieutenant colonels of Volunteers. They must be content after distinguished service, sometimes most arduous, to fall back to their captaincies. Luther Hare, who brilliantly won the stars of a brigadier; Birkhimer—a grand fighter he!—Dorset, Goodwin, Kennon, Pettit and Schuyler, fines of soldiers and colonels, return to their rank in the Regulars; while lieutenant colonels like Beacon, Crane, Ducat (twice thought to be killed), Edwards (Lawton's right-hand man), Howze, Sargent, Wilder and others must be content with the honors they won. As for fine fellows, Volunteers out and out, who have no Regular rank to fall back on, yet commanded regiments, as did Cheatham, Funston and Luhn, what is to be done for them remains to be seen. Congress says a 1st lieutenancy or nothing."

ADMIRAL MELVILLE ON SUBMARINES.

Rear Admiral Melville expresses his distrust of the submarine boat in an article in the "North American Review" for April. In his opinion the public confidence in it is largely due to the fact that it "permits the imaginative to create for their satisfaction and delight all manner of weird and pleasing fancies." The Admiral recognizes the value of the ability to possibly reach unseen the enemy's fleet, discharge a torpedo, and disappear, but he thinks a semi-submerged boat better than a submarine. He thinks that naval officers should take more interest in the matter and urge a determination of the question of the value of submarines. He says: "From the time that the Senate and House Naval Committee look with favor upon these boats there will be a decreased construction of battleships, and the action of the Congress in striking out of the Naval Appropriation bill of 1901 all authorization for battleships and cruisers can certainly, in part, be traced to the belief that the submarine possesses many of the qualities claimed by its advocates. There need be no haste in deciding this question. As the boats are neither costly, large, nor intricate, they can be built in six months. It is even claimed that a premium for speed construction would induce shipbuilders to construct a submarine in three months. There ought to be fifty firms in this country able to construct these boats in case of necessity."

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral R. D. Evans and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett were among the speakers at the Middlesex Club's "veteran's night" at the American House, Boston, Mass., a few nights since. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hackett, referring to the Navy, said: "And I think I shall be permitted on this occasion to pay a slight tribute—a heartfelt tribute—to one of the greatest men to-day who stands associated with all this success and glory in the history of the United States. I refer to that gallant and noble man, Admiral Sampson. The time will come when every criticism will regard the achievements and record of Sampson as of rare brilliancy. I believe that every American from the North to the South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will look upon the career of Admiral Sampson—upon his patience, his determination, his intellectual powers, his grasp of the situation and his great achievements as that of one of the greatest heroes in our annals; and were I not to say another word I should be content to pay here to-night this humble tribute to him, for he deserves it."

Bids for the protected cruiser Milwaukee were opened at the Navy Department April 4 in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy and members of the Naval Board on Construction. Three bids were presented, and two bidders were heard from, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, the latter firm submitting two separate bids. The Union Iron Works agreed to build the cruiser in 36 months, for \$2,825,000, according to the Department's specifications. Cramp and Sons proposed first to build a cruiser of 9,700 tons displacement and a speed of 23 knots in 36 months for \$2,740,000. This bid, however, has a memorandum attached which provides that, owing to the impossibility of constructing according to the plans and specifications of the Navy Department, a cruiser for less than \$3,000,000, the Cramps will only take the contract for the sum above stated upon an understanding with the Secretary of the Navy that he will ask for an additional appropriation of \$300,000 immediately after Congress convenes. The second bid submitted by Cramps in the event their first is not accepted is to build a

smaller cruiser and a slower one of 8,900 tons and 21 knots speed in thirty-four months for \$2,740,000. There is little prospect that either of the two bids of Cramps' will be accepted by the Department, and the chances seem now all in favor of the bid submitted by the Union Iron Works.

The War Department has definitely decided not to make any further increase in the artillery arm until the newly-organized coast artillery companies, as directed in G. O. No. 25, have been brought to their full strength by enlistments to be made by the Artillery Corps itself. Artillery commanders in all parts of the country have received instructions this week to push recruiting to the utmost practicable extent.

The Adjutant General's Office will soon issue several very important General Orders, by which the Army Regulations are brought completely up to date. The Regulations have been so changed as to allow contract and dental surgeons and veterinarians the right to purchase coal and clothing supplies from the Quarter-master's Department.

The Russian Naval Academy recently celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation with great enthusiasm. Our Military Academy is just approaching its hundredth anniversary, and the Naval Academy is much younger.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, March 28.

MacArthur, Manila:

The President instructs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of Gen. Funston and of the officers and men of the Army and Navy engaged with him in the Panaman expedition. The Secretary of War personally joins in this expression.

CORBIN.

Manila, March 30.

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Died from wounds received in action—March 3, Co. I, 6th Inf., Corp. Hugh Nelson; killed by accident, Co. E, 4th Vol. Inf., James G. Smith.

All other causes—March 21, Co. B, 24th Inf., James Wilson; March 6, Co. L, 18th Inf., Thomas Lavey; March 18, Co. L, 13th Inf., Josephine Meyer; March 21, Co. I, 18th Inf., Walter H. Townsend; March 2, Co. I, 29th Inf., John Tracy; Co. K, 31st Inf., Hugh Neiswanger; March 15, Co. I, 18th Inf., Erwin L. Brown; March 24, Co. E, 4th Inf., August Schultz; March 23, Bat. F, 4th Art., Wallace Griffin; Feb. 5, Co. A, 18th Inf., Otto W. Huffer; March 24, Co. L, 46th Vol. Inf., Henry Howe; Jan. 2, Co. E, 18th Inf., Artificer Angel Calcar; March 26, Co. D, 42d Inf., Christopher Morin; March 17, Co. M, 4th Inf., Axel Freden; March 8, Co. B, 27th Inf., Charles A. Meller; March 18, Co. B, 26th Inf., Harry C. Anderson; March 18, Hospital Corps, Willia H. Bennett; March 21, Co. C, 3d Inf., Andrew Pfleum.

Gen. Gerardo, commanding Eastern Bulacan and Morong provinces, surrendered yesterday with 12 officers, 29 men, 50 guns; took oath and returned to mountains in order to secure more guns. Contreras, commanding northeast Panay and Sulzan, surrendered at Panay with 39 guns.

MACARTHUR.

Cavite, March 31.

Fire discovered sailroom Petrel 7 this morning. Roper commanding. After going below once, went again against advice. Attempted recover men below. He suffocated, died at 7:45. Twenty-two other officers and men entirely prostrated. All recovering. Fire out. Damage immaterial. Send Roper's remains by Buffalo.

REMEY.

Havana, April 1.

Death report to March 31: Columbia Barracks, 21st, Private Joseph P. Ellis, B, 7th Cav., tubular pneumonia; Camp McKenzie, 21st, Private George O. Hunt, L, 8th Cav., gunshot wound.

WOOD.

Transport Wyfield arrived March 28; Pingsuey, March 29.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, April 1.

Transport Buford sailed at noon to-day with Lieuts. Burnett and Lynch and Troops C and D, 15th Cav., 187 enlisted men; 2d Bat., 5th Inf., 581 enlisted men and following officers: Lieut. Col. Bowman, Capt. Chatfield, Lieuts. Bomford, Campbell, Trott, Armstrong and Scher; Capts. Teney, Driver and Wheeler, assistant surgeons; thirty Hospital Corps men, forty-seven casuals, fifty-three recruits as follows: Coast Art., 4; Inf., third, 1; thirteenth, 1; seventeenth, 1; twenty-second, 1; twenty-fifth, 15; 200 rounds of rifle ball cartridges per man, 5th Inf., 10,000 rounds carbine ball cartridges in possession of each Cav.

SHAFER.

Manila, April 2.

William R. Hall (major, Medical Dept.), died at Manila at 12:45 morning April 2; acute osteomyelitis.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, March 31.

Horse transport Arab sailed this morning with Lieut. Raymond, 6th Cav.; Capt. Taylor, assistant surgeon Vols.; one Hospital Corps man, 48 men, 6th Cav., 23 men, 10th Cav.; two veterinarians, 56 horses, eight civilian employees.

SHAFER.

Manila, April 3.

Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports surrender at Banga, northwest Panay, March 21, 30 officers, 185 men, 100 rifles. General Kobbe reports 21 men and 21 guns surrendered March 21, northern Mindanao.

Commissary frauds being investigated; not sufficient gravity to cause concern; apparently due to irregularity sales savings. Press reports inexact and misleading.

MACARTHUR.

Pekin, April 2.

The following casualties have occurred since last report: March 18, at Pekin, Pvt. David McDaniel, Co. B, 9th Inf., croupous pneumonia; March 28, at Tungchow, C. A. Brett, civilian teamster, Q. M. Department, fractured vertebrae, accident; March 27, at Pekin, Pvt. Morton Stalmaker, Co. B, 9th Inf., croupous pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

Cavite, April 5.

Goodrell at Olongapo on the 4th concluded surrender of insurgents in country from Iba to Morong.

REMEY.

Washington, March 30.

MacArthur, Manila: The following appointments made: Wheaton, major general; Smith and Funston, brigadier generals. Secretary of War joins me in congratulations to all.

CORBIN.

Manila, April 2.

Since arrival at Manila Aguinaldo has been at Malacañan investigating conditions in archipelago. He has relied almost entirely upon the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result to-day he subscribed and swore to the declaration on Page II of my annual report.

MACARTHUR.

This declaration is the regulation oath accepting American supremacy.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., sailed for England April 3 on the steamship St. Louis.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck returned to New York last week with her father, Col. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A.

Lieut. J. S. Doddrige, U. S. N., sailed from New York April 2 for England on the St. Louis.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., it is reported, is ill with grip at the home of Gen. H. E. Merriam, at Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell and Miss Cromwell are at 6 Greenough Place, Newport, R. I., where they will spend the coming season.

Press despatches of April 5 said that Aguinaldo was preparing a manifesto to the Filipinos. He has taken the oath of allegiance, but is still in captivity.

It is reported in Washington that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett intends to resign the coming summer after the return of Secretary Long from his vacation.

Col. F. E. Nye, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., is still in hospital at Governors Island, N. Y., undergoing treatment, and is improving, but it may be some time yet before he is able to resume duty.

Although official orders have not been promulgated, it is said at that War Department that Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, promoted, vice Corliss, will be assigned to the 2d Infantry, and Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, promoted, vice Smith, will go to the 17th Infantry.

Capt. Chas. Lyman Bent sailed on the Hancock from San Francisco, Cal., March 25 with the 7th Infantry. During his absence in the Philippines Mrs. Bent and their little daughter will remain with Mrs. Bent's mother at her home, "Fernside," in Alameda, Cal.

Lieutenant General Miles came from Atlantic City to Sandy Hook April 6 to attend a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to witness tests of certain guns lately sent there. Important tests of field guns will be made later, when samples have been submitted by makers.

Col. William H. Cody, Buffalo Bill, is now in New York with the "Greatest Show on Earth," and is quoted as saying with reference to the captured Aguinaldo, "We'll have him next year, perhaps. Aguinaldo and some Japs would satisfy me. I tried to get some Japs, but the Government would not let any of their soldiers go. I guess they thought they might need them before long."

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., recently returned from the Philippines, is quoted as saying: "It will take at least two generations to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino idea is to have the country parceled out among the leaders, they to rule the people and get all they can out of them. We will have to look to the children of the babies over there now to get the matter on a correct basis."

The cadets of the Northwestern Military Academy, of Highland Park, Ill., have sent one of Coale's Staff Headquarters Mess Chests to Gen. Frederick Funston, express prepaid, with their compliments. The outfit is a specially fine one, being fitted out with quadruple silver plated ware, aluminum and pure white steel agate dishes. A number of graduates of the Academy are already in the Regular Army, among them Lieut. Warren S. Dean, of the 6th Cavalry.

A resolution was introduced in the New York State Assembly on April 1 lauding General Funston for his capture of Aguinaldo. A similar resolution in the Nebraska Legislature, on March 30, precipitated an attack upon the General by the Populist members, one of whom referred to him as having degenerated from a courageous fighter into a "mere spy and sneak." Despite this onslaught the resolution was passed by a strict party vote.

If Lieutenant Elmsley, the young Canadian officer who was reported so dangerously wounded in South Africa some weeks ago, recovers, his restoration will be one of the record recoveries, since on his arrival at the hospital in Pretoria it was found a bullet had gone right through his heart. Whether the diagnosis was wrong or his case is another example of the humaneness of the modern bullet remains to be seen. The fact that he lived at all is sufficiently remarkable.

The President has appointed Calvin P. Titus a cadet-at-large at the U. S. Military Academy. He is a musician attached to the 14th Inf. in the Philippines, and has the distinction of having been the first American soldier to scale the walls of Pekin when the allies rescued the besieged legationaries at the Chinese capital. General Corbin sent a cable message to General MacArthur instructing him to send young Titus home on the first available transport in order that he may take the examination for entrance to the Academy.

John R. Lynch, just commissioned captain and paymaster, U. S. A., by President McKinley, is the first negro, with the exception of a few chaplains for service with negro regiments, ever appointed to the general staff of the Regular establishment. Captain Lynch served in Congress from Mississippi during the reconstruction period, and in Benjamin Harrison's Administration was auditor for the Navy Department. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed a major and paymaster of Volunteers and is now serving in that capacity at Santiago, Cuba.

Major George Ruhlen, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., in charge of the Q. M. Department for the District of Puget Sound, spent March 26 at Port Townsend, Wash., inspecting the fortifications at Point Wilson and looking over the land which is soon to be condemned for the use of the Government for a site for quarters and buildings for the use of the troops to be stationed at Fort Worden, and also to arrange for the moving of two big guns from the beach to the elevation at Fort Worden. These guns weigh in the neighborhood of sixty tons each, and the grade up which they have to be taken is about 52 per cent.

Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, 2d U. S. Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 21, for New York, en route to join his regiment, which is serving in Cuba. Colonel Dimmick has recently been promoted from major of the 5th U. S. Cav., and was in command at Fort Ethan Allen for some time past. The "Free Press and Times," referring to his departure, says: "He has made many friends in Burlington since his sojourn here who will congratulate him upon his well earned promotion. During the war for the preservation of the Union Colonel Dimmick was a captain in the 5th New York Cavalry, which was for so long a time brigaded with the 1st Vermont Cavalry, in Custer's division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac."

Among the Washingtonians who are at Atlantic City is Mrs. Audenried.

Capt. M. C. Smith, U. S. A., of the Cavalry Arm, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lieut. A. C. McMeehan, U. S. N., is on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Moore is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, at 819 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Comdr. F. M. Symons, U. S. N., and Mrs. Symons are spending a season at St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. W. E. Ellis, Art. Corps, has reported for duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and occupies quarters at that post.

Capt. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., on an extended leave, is at present quartered at the Grafton, Washington, D. C.

The Misses Margaret and Nellie Stirling, daughters of Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N., are visiting in Porto Rico.

Miss Mae Jones, who is with her aunt, Mrs. Clarke, widow of Gen. Joseph Clarke, U. S. A., has been quite ill with grip in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles went to Atlantic City, N. J., this week to remain there until after Easter. They are at the Garden Hotel.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Jr., and daughter, Frances Borden, arrived in San Francisco March 1. They are staying at their former home at Piqua, O.

Lieut. Harry Craig Williams, 15th Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., this week from a pleasant visit to Oswego and Fort Ontario.

Capt. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, has taken as a residence the house in Washington, D. C., formerly occupied by the late Senator McPherson.

Major R. J. C. Irvine, 9th U. S. Inf., has left Washington, D. C., for Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Irvine and little daughter will remain at Washington for about a month yet.

Master Stewart Van Vliet, son of Captain R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 25, for Fort Crook, Neb., where he will join his parents.

Miss Fitch, daughter of Chief Engineer Fitch, U. S. N., will return to America in June. Miss Fitch has been at school in Paris, France, and will be one of next season's debutantes.

Mrs. and Miss Hoy, wife and daughter of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Hoy in California.

Mr. Charles G. Almy, son of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., sailed on Wednesday, April 3, for Porto Rico, where he will visit his brother, Major William E. Almy, U. S. A., and his family.

Mrs. E. McClintock, mother of Capt. John McClintock, U. S. V. (Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry), who visited her son in the Philippines, was one of the passengers on the transport Kilpatrick that sailed from Manila on Feb. 17.

Lieut. S. P. Comly, U. S. N., appointed commander on April 1, entered the Service in July, 1865. His first commission was that of ensign, in July, 1871. A noteworthy incident of his service was his cruise in the "Juniper" in the Arctic regions in 1873-5.

The line officers of the cavalry who will be stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with the newly organized squadron of the 1st Cav. are Lieut. Col. A. G. Hennise, Capt. John T. Haines, M. W. Rowell, E. M. Leary, Lieuts. G. H. Baird and John Symington.

The marriage of Lieut. Russell Potter Reeder, 1st U. S. Inf., and Miss Narcissa Pillow Martin will take place at Little Rock, Ark., on April 10, at Christ Church. Miss Martin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Frederick Martin. Lieutenant Reeder has been serving in the Philippines.

Capt. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th Inf., with the 3d Bat. of his regiment, Cos. I, K, L and M, arrived in San Francisco this week safe and sound en route to the Philippines. The officers with this battalion are Capt. William Weigel and R. R. Steedman and 1st Lieuts. Frank L. Wells and Samuel T. Ansell.

The honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet were Gen. B. C. Ord, General Rucker, Gen. R. C. Dran, Gen. John Moore, General Baird, Admiral Franklin and Admiral Greer. Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., arrived in Washington too late for the funeral, and will only remain a few days with his brother, whence he returns to his regiment.

Lieut. Chas. F. Preston, U. S. N., reported on March 30 as the relief of Lieut. H. A. Fields, U. S. N., as Inspector of Equipment outfit and work at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va. Lieutenant Preston has just returned from a cruise on the Mohican, in the Pacific, and expects to remain in Richmond but a short time.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Adrian V. L. R. De Beaumont, of the 8th U. S. Inf., briefly noted in the Army and Navy Journal last week, was the result of offenses, not of a military character, but so gross in their nature that it was thought best to have the matter dropped as soon as possible and with little remark, and the some-time officer was allowed to resign his commission. He entered the Army as a private in Co. E, 21st Inf., April 1, 1896, and was appointed a second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1899.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 3: Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N.; Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Castner, U. S. A.; Capt. Jas. Miller, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Capt. John Anderson, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. M. Leary, U. S. A.; Capt. D. J. Craigie, U. S. A.; Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. G. Groesbeck, U. S. N.; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Jones, U. S. A., and Mrs. W. A. Jones; Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., and Miss Guenther.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., appointed as a reward for his clever capture of the insurgent General Aguinaldo, was born in Ohio in 1866, and was brought up in Kansas on a prairie farm. He has engaged in newspaper work, was a uniformed collector on the Santa Fe trains running between Kansas City and El Paso, and has been a government collector of botanical specimens, during which he made an expedition into the celebrated Death Valley of California, experiencing adventure and hardships. In 1898 he served with Cuban insurgents. In 1898 he was appointed colonel of a Kansas Volunteer regiment and sent to the Philippines, where he became celebrated for his dash and bravery. General Funston was married in a brief respite from active service between the close of the campaigns in Cuba and the opening of the Philippine operations.

Dr. W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., from Phoenix, Ariz., is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. S. E. Sparrow, U. S. A., has left Providence, R. I., for Mattapoisett, Mass.

Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing, U. S. N., has gone to Tully, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week, and will spend until early in June on leave.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, left Fort Mott, N. J., this week for Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to organize the 86th Co., Coast Art.

Mrs. Edwin C. Mason and Miss Frances Mason are at 134 E. 70th street, New York City, where they will remain during April and May.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of General Vincent, U. S. A., fell and broke her wrist at her home in N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a few days since.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. A., left Chicago this week for the East, to spend the month of April on leave.

Mrs. Fremont, wife of Lieutenant Commander Fremont, U. S. N., expects soon to join her husband at Cavite, P. I., and spend the summer with him.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., with Mrs. and Miss Evans, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., after passing the winter in Porto Rico.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Luce arrived at San Juan on March 21, on a visit to their son, Mr. J. D. H. Luce, president of the Spanish bank there.

Capt. H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., from Fort Barrancas, has taken over several staff duties at the former post, including adjutant, recruiting engineer and signal officer.

Gen. Loyd Wheaton, just promoted to be major general, U. S. A., is a gallant officer, whose record when appointed a brigadier general, only a few weeks ago, was given in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 9, last page, 572.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barron Cunningham have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte van Oordt, to Lieut. Perry Myers Kessler, Art. Corps, U. S. A., on the evening of Wednesday, April 10, at half after eight, at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Cal.

That the art of cooking ranks high in the estimation of British Army officials is shown by the recent grant of \$2,500 to the widow of the late staff Sergeant Major Thompson, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her husband, who was for many years the chief instructor of the Army school of cooking at Aldershot.

Commanders Manney, Hemphill, Lillie and Swinburne, U. S. N., appointed captains on April 1, all entered the Service in 1862, except Manney, who leads them one year in seniority of service. All graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. Captain Hemphill had a memorable experience in the West India earthquake, in November, 1867.

Major E. Swift, Porto Rico Regiment, commanding Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., has inaugurated a series of athletic events at the post which are exciting much interest among the native troops. At the most recent occasion the program was: 100 yard dash, first prize, \$2, second prize, \$1; high jump, \$2 and \$1; sack race, \$2 and \$1; broad jump, \$2 and \$1; cigar race, mounted, \$2 and \$1; 880 yard race, \$3 and \$2; team race, \$4 and \$2; throwing hammer, \$2 and \$1; hurdle race, \$2 and \$1; obstacle race, \$2 and \$1.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, of the 14th N. G. N. Y., appointed captain and A. Q. M., was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy as a 2d lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, June 12, 1886, and resigned in May, 1888. He served in the 13th, N. G. N. Y., as adjutant, 1st lieutenant and captain, and as engineer on the staff of General McLeer, July 17, 1893. He was elected captain of Troop C Jan. 20, 1896, and during the war with Spain served with it in Porto Rico. He was elected colonel of the 14th Regiment June 20, 1896. He has served in Congress, his knowledge of military matters being of particular value upon many questions at issue.

Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, commanding the Porto Rico regiment, gave away the bride in a pretty wedding at San Juan on March 19. The contracting parties were Capt. Osman Latrobe, U. S. V., Porto Rico Regiment, and Senorita Maria Laguna de Ponce. The bride is a daughter of Captain Laguna, of the Spanish Navy, who was once stationed in Porto Rico. The San Juan "News" commented on the event in this pleasant vein: "Captain Latrobe's marriage, according to the record of the 'News,' makes the fifth American Army officer to take unto himself a Porto Rican bride. The 'News' has been asked to warn the American ladies to take action against this new policy of expansion of the Army."

Just previous to the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall for Australia, March 16, they lunched with the King on board the Ophir, the King asking the company to drink success to the trip which his son and daughter-in-law were about to make at the express wish of his late mother, Queen Victoria. The trip was undertaken, as they knew, in honor of the confederation of the Australian colonies, and it was extended in order that he (his Majesty) might show his appreciation of the part which the self-governing colonies have taken in the war. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and the Duke of York, in reply, thanked the King for permitting him to undertake the tour. It is said by those who were present that the King and the Duke were both visibly affected, and that the Duchess was quite overcome.

Press despatches announce that arrangements for the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John A. Logan in Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C., on April 9 have been completed by Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. On account of the few Regular troops available for use in connection with the unveiling ceremonies, only a provisional regiment of the District National Guard, under Col. M. Emmet Urell; a light battery of artillery, and two companies of marines will be present. Colonel Guenther will be in command of the military force. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the presiding officer, will open the exercises. The Rev. Frank W. Bristol, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver the invocation. This will be followed by the presentation of the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, and the unveiling of the statue by John Tucker, a grandson of General Logan. President McKinley will make a short address, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the oration. Many veteran organizations will take part in the ceremonies, and it is expected delegations will be present from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland and the Loyal Legion.

PERSONALS.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., is at Morristown, N. J.
 Mrs. A. M. Smith is at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.
 Lieut. A. B. Putnam, Art. Corps, has joined at Fort Banks, Mass.
 Lieut. E. H. Yule, 2d U. S. Inf., is on recruiting duty at Logansport, Ind.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Hartz, U. S. A., is at 209 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.
 Mrs. J. T. Kerr, wife of Major Kerr, sailed on the Buford for Manila from San Francisco, Cal., April 1.
 Mrs. H. E. Wilkins, wife of Captain Wilkins, U. S. A., has changed her address to 602 E. Boone avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, U. S. A., retired, residing at the Pines, Fayetteville, N. C., reached his 64th birthday on April 7.

Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, recently at Columbus Barracks has arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assumed command of the 2d Co., Coast Art.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 12th Cav., a recent arrival at San Antonio, is now busy with the organization of this new regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. F. T. Morrow, U. S. A., is at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he is in command of Co. B, 29th Infantry.

Bettina Girard, daughter of the late Gen. Albert Ordway, a lady of some notoriety, has again married for the fifth time. The gentleman is Mr. Francis C. Witter, a vaudeville actor.

Lieut. Thos. F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., recently relieved from staff duties at Fort Columbus, has left there for Fort McPherson, Ga., to assist Colonel French in the organization of the 26th Inf.

Capt. J. C. Castner, U. S. Infantry, lately on duty with Adjutant General Corbin, was expected at Fort McPherson, Ga., the latter part of this week to assist in the organization of the 26th Infantry.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, was busy this week closing up his official business at Key West Barracks, Fla., preparatory to joining at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to assist in the organization of the 85th Co., Coast Art.

Capt. James A. Hutton, U. S. Inf., who left the Service July 31, 1894, and was reinstated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, has joined at Fort McPherson, Ga., to assist in the organization of the 26th U. S. Inf.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, who is to command the troops at the unveiling of the Logan statue in Washington, D. C., on Thursday next, April 9, has completed his arrangements. The occasion promises to be one of much interest.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Hennessee, 11th Inf., instead of going to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., as first ordered, has gone to Washington Barracks, D. C., with Troops B and C of the regiment and the following officers: Capt. E. M. Leary, Lieuts. J. A. Pearson and G. H. Baird.

Among the recent appointments made by the President is that of Assistant Naval Constructor John Elliot Bailey, U. S. N., who has been pursuing a course in higher naval construction abroad. He will be ordered home at once and assigned to shore duty on the Atlantic coast.

Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., paid a brief visit to Richmond, Va., last week for the purpose of congratulating his brother on his recently-announced engagement to one of that city's fairest widows. Lieutenant Commander Smith is at present attached to the U. S. monitor Amphitrite, as navigator.

1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 47th Inf., recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, is not yet 19 years old, but has a fine record. He served during the Spanish-American War as a private of Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Infantry. He is a Pennsylvanian, and efforts will be made to have him commissioned in the Regular Army.

Lieutenant Rueger, German Army, whom a court-martial sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for shooting to death Captain Adams, while negotiations for a duel were pending, has been convicted again, upon a second trial, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. His defence was drunkenness and an epileptic tendency.

Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., retired this week on his own application, has a long and meritorious record. He served during the Civil War as an enlisted man and officer of Volunteers, was appointed to the 40th Inf. in 1867, and appointed to the Subsistence Department in 1880.

Medical Inspector Geo. P. Bradley, U. S. N., is on duty at the Museum of Naval Medical Hygiene, and occupies one of the old-fashioned houses formerly belonging to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bradley has her mother, Mrs. Farmer, with her this spring. The Museum of Hygiene fills what used to be the Observatory buildings, and is admirably suited for its new use.

The following officers of the Navy were among the guests at a dinner given in honor of the champions of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's polo team in New York City March 29: Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. Reynold T. Hall and Lieut. E. Goodrich, attached to the Navy Yard. Commander Hall gave an interesting and timely talk about the Philippines and Aguinaldo. Commander Hall was assigned by Admiral Dewey to communicate with the Filipino leader, and his talk proved very enjoyable.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, of Honolulu, will be interested in learning of the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Sadie Mitchell Carter, to W. H. Babbitt, a prosperous young man from the Eastern States now in business in the "Paradise of the Pacific." The date of the wedding has not been definitely fixed, but it will occur during the present year. "The Carters" were always at home to the American naval officer in years past, and the fact that the family are still in Honolulu, and in good health, will be pleasant news to many in the Service who have shared the open-handed hospitality of "Jo. Carter."

A wedding in which the Navy will be well represented will be that of Miss Florence Olyphant Ward to Lieut. Henry Hughes Hough, U. S. N., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, April 16. Miss Helen Holmes will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Florence Stebbins, Mrs. Edward Sterns, Miss Harriet Brownson, daughter of Captain Brownson, U. S. N.; Miss Cornelia Knox, daughter of Lieut. Col. Knox, U. S. A.; Miss Rose Hoppenstedt, Miss Alice Byrne and Miss Addie De Witt. Lieut. De Witt Blamer, U. S. N., will be best man, and the ushers will all be Navy officers. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 51 West Fifty-third street, will follow the ceremony.

Major L. P. Hunt, 13th U. S. Cav., is at present on duty in Chicago, Ill.

Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., has arrived at Fort Myer, Va., and assumed command of the post and of his regiment.

Col. P. D. Vroom, inspector general, U. S. A., has rejoined at Governors Island from a two months leave spent at San Antonio, Tex.

Miss Anita Wetmore, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Coles at their home at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Major James O'Hara, Lieuts. LeRoy S. Lyon and F. W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Screven, Ga., this week from a pleasant trip to Sullivan's Island, S. C.

Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 15th Inf., whose station is at present at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., spent the week at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., closing up his official business there.

Naval Constructor H. G. Smith, much to the regret of his friends in Brooklyn, has been called to Washington, D. C., for duty under his old associate, Chief Constructor Bowles.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, visited at Governors Island April 1, but as the 1st battalion, 11th Inf., does not leave there until April 4 or 9, will not assume command of Fort Columbus until then.

Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., and his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, have been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., and have returned to New York City, where Colonel Wilson is stationed.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Major H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. A., sailed for Europe on Saturday, March 23, accompanied by her friend Miss Moseley, daughter of Dr. Moseley, U. S. A. Mrs. Henderson, the mother of Mrs. Carbaugh, will join them in May.

Capt. Jas. H. Dayton, U. S. N., recently on special duty at the Navy Department, has been assigned to command the U. S. S. Chicago, relieving Capt. Chas. H. Rockwell, U. S. N. Captain Dayton sailed from New York for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on April 3.

A. A. Surg. Julius C. Le Hardy, U. S. A., arrived at Governors Island, N. Y., from Savannah, Ga., on March 30 and at once went over to Bedloe's Island to take charge of the medical department at Fort Wood in succession to Captain Gill, assistant surgeon.

Among those who have been obliged to change their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., to make room for the new officers, are Mrs. Rafferty and her sister, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Foster, wife of Captain Foster, U. S. A. Mrs. Stephens, the sister of Mrs. Foster, is still with Mrs. Foster.

The Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., has been presented by Gen. H. S. Heidecker with a copy of his excellent relief map of the battle of Gettysburg, which he has prepared from data supplied by the Gettysburg National Park Commission. A description of this map appeared in our issue of Jan. 19 last.

First Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th U. S. Inf., who was recommended for a brevet and medal of honor for gallant service in China, it is expected may apply for retirement on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. He was severely wounded, and on this account was forced to decline the appointment of captain and quartermaster.

Mrs. F. H. Holmes, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Holmes, U. S. N., is at present located at the Plymouth, Bush and Jones streets, San Francisco, where she will remain for the month of April. During May and June her address will be care of Paymaster Brooks, Mare Island, Cal. Lieutenant Commander Holmes is at present attached to the U. S. S. Monterey, at Canton, China.

Naval Constructor John G. Tawressey, U. S. N., made an address to the members of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yacht Club on March 26 on "Yacht Construction and Ship Building." The address was one of the most interesting throughout, and was listened to with the closest attention, being very instructive. At the close of the address Mr. Tawressey was appreciatively applauded, and was extended a hearty vote of thanks.

We are glad to note among recent appointments to the Regular Army that of Major Otto Becker, Paymaster, U. S. V., to be captain and paymaster, U. S. A., an old New York acquaintance. Major Becker has been connected with the Pay Department of the Army since the Civil War, and was for many years stationed in New York City with Gen. Nathan W. Brown, Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the East, and afterwards Paymaster General.

A resident of Marianao, Cuba, writes to the Havana "Post" expressing his gratitude to Private Wm. Y. Arthur, Troop E, 7th Cav., for saving his boy at the risk of his own life. The lad was about to be run over by a reckless teamster when the trooper threw himself in front of the horses and dragged the boy to safety. The native pathetically says he is too poor to reward the soldier as his paternal love prompts him to do, so he asks that public notice be made of the act of heroism. It is such relations as these between our soldiers and the common people of Cuba that go far to disprove the wild assertions of the native politicians and convention wranglers as to the irreconcilable differences between the Cubans and Americans.

RECENT DEATHS.

Naval Constructor Samuel Hartt Pook, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly at his home in Washington on Saturday night, March 30, at the age of 74 years. He was born in Brooklyn, where his father, Capt. Samuel M. Pook, was a well-known designer of ships. Young Pook designed many of the clipper ships which made American sailing vessels famous for speed and lines, among them the Red Jacket, whose sailing record was not broken for years. During the Civil War Captain Pook was connected with the Bushnell yard at New Haven. In 1866 he entered the United States Navy as assistant naval constructor, was made a naval constructor in 1871 and was retired Jan. 17, 1889.

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand, a well-known and highly respected officer of the New York National Guard, fell dead of heart disease on the afternoon of March 31 while talking to his son at his home, New York City. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and served throughout the Civil War as a captain in the 33d Massachusetts Infantry. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville and his brother Charley, who was a captain in the 1st Massachusetts, was killed in the same battle. After the Civil War he, in company with his brothers, John H. and George W., managed the St. Cloud Hotel, New York City, from 1869 to 1893. After that he became the manager of the Nevada apartment house. He joined the 9th regiment, N. G. N. Y., and became major in

1882 and lieutenant colonel two years later. He volunteered with the regiment for the Spanish War and spent the summer of 1898 in camp at Chickamauga, and had been ill ever since his return. He resigned from the regiment two months ago. His wife and one son, Edward Sterns Rand, survive him. Lieutenant Colonel Rand was a member of the Loyal Legion of the Scottish Rites Masons and was formerly commander of the George Washington Post, G. A. R. The interment will be at Forest Hills, Boston.

Charles R. Hickox, one of the original members of the New York Produce Exchange, who died March 28 at 126 West 9th street, New York, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery, May 14, 1861, was promoted and resigned Dec. 2, 1864, to engage in business. His military service was conspicuous for gallantry and efficiency. Mr. Hickox was prominent in the grain and commission business in New York after the war, and served two terms on the Produce Exchange Board of Managers. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Loyal Legion, the New England Society and Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The remains of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired, to whose distinguished military career we referred last week, were interred with full military honors at the Arlington Cemetery, Va., March 30. Many old comrades of the deceased attended the funeral and the honorary pallbearers were Gens. D. H. Rucker, B. C. Card, C. G. Sawtelle, R. C. Drum, John Moore and Absalom Baird of the Army, and Rear Admirals Franklin and Green of the Navy. It was a notable tribute to the memory of old "Van," as he was familiarly known.

Medical Director William Taliaferro Hord, U. S. N., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., April 1, was a veteran officer of long and efficient service, dating from 1854, when he was appointed assistant surgeon from his native State, Kentucky. He served with great credit and distinction in many arduous positions during the Civil War, and was retired for age March 3, 1893. During a portion of the war he served as volunteer aide on the staff of General Nelson from the battle of Pittsburg Landing to the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard.

Major William R. Hall, surgeon, U. S. A., who died April 2 at Manila of acute osteomyelitis (inflammation of the marrow of bone), was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed (from Missouri) assistant surgeon in 1875, and was promoted major and surgeon in 1894. He was an officer of high professional attainments, and at the time of his death was chief surgeon of the Department of Northern Luzon.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COMDR. ROPER.

In a heroic effort to save the life of one of his crew, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Petrel, lost his own life on March 31 while the vessel was lying at Cavite, P. I. Upon being informed that a fire had been discovered in the sail room, Commander Roper was the first to descend into the hold, but he was forced to return to the deck. Others went down. Seaman Patrick Toner was prostrated and about to perish when Lieutenant Commander Roper endeavored to rescue him and was suffocated in the attempt. Lieut. Josiah McKean and Naval Cadet John E. Lewis suffered severely in bringing the body of Lieutenant Commander Roper to the deck. Twenty-two of the crew were prostrated. Toner, Evans, Flaherty, Larsen, Kessler, Cahey, Burton, Smith, Sullivan and Forshoorn seriously, but all, it is expected, will recover. The contents of the sailroom were destroyed, but the damage to the gunboat was slight.

Widespread sympathy has been expressed for Mrs. Roper in the death of her husband in his noble efforts to save his fellow men. The death was all the more pathetic from the fact that Mrs. Roper had made plans to sail for the Philippines, and on the day of Commander Roper's death awaited a reply relative to a cable message she expected to receive from him in connection with her proposed voyage. Lieutenant Commander Roper was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri and was graduated in June, 1868. He was made a midshipman in 1872, an ensign in 1873, master in 1877, junior lieutenant in 1883, a lieutenant in 1884, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander on March 3, 1899. He was attached to the South Pacific Station, the training ship Minnesota, served two and eight years as an instructor at the Naval Academy at two different times, was assistant lighthouse inspector of the third district in 1887, and was ordered to the command of the Petrel Nov. 15, 1899.

Mrs. Roper, at the Iroquois apartments, in 34th street, New York, received many telegrams of condolence from officers in the Navy Department and other friends. Secretary Long sent a message inclosing a brief account by Admiral Remey of how Commander Roper met his death, which we publish in our official despatches, and adding the following words from the Secretary himself:

"With this sad news the Department sends to Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained, and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow men. It was a hero's death."

Admiral A. R. Crowninshield sent the following message from Washington: "It is my painful duty to tell you of your husband's noble death at the post of danger. There was a fire on board his ship, and he gave his life to save the lives of others in peril. May I add my sympathy in this great grief?"

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

May I be permitted to call the attention of those stern republicans who recently have been condemning the "aristocracy" of the Navy to the behavior of Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, late commanding the U. S. S. Petrel at Cavite? A fire broke out in the sail-room, immediately adjacent to the magazines, the most dangerous place in the ship in which it could have started. He was the captain. It was not his place to go down. But his men were there, and that was enough—so he went and came back safely. Still one man remained in imminent peril, and he went again to get him. It was like Roper to do that. And he died there, so that the young "aristocrats" who plunged into the flame and smoke after him barely brought their lives out. Now let us hear some more about the "social gulf" between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. Let all the demagogues who lately have been expatiating on it show its existence in Roper's case. Meanwhile, the rest of us will believe that the hero, who thus with magnificent gallantry and devotion gave up his life for his men, knew best how near to his heart they were.

PARK BENJAMIN.

New York, April 1.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

The long-looked-for Volunteer staff appointments and the appointments to fill the vacancies existing in the grades of major and brigadier general were announced from the Executive Mansion March 30. As a reward for his capture of Aguinaldo the President has appointed General Funston a brigadier general in the Regular Service, and, in consequence, a colonel already in the Regular Army who had been selected for the advancement will not receive his promotion.

The following appointments were announced at the White House March 30:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major general United States Army: Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton vice Miles, promoted lieutenant general.

To be brigadier generals in the Regular Army:

Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., vice Daggett, retired.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. Vols., vice Wheaton, promoted.

Several days before these appointments were announced and prior to the capture of Aguinaldo the War Department forwarded to the President a list of 26 officers now in the Regular Army who were considered deserving of promotion to the grade of brigadier general. The record of each of the officers was furnished, and from the list it was understood that the President would select two names to fill the then existing vacancies. In fact, it is stated upon the most excellent authority that the names had already been selected when the news came of the capture by General Funston of Aguinaldo. Realizing the worth of this service performed by General Funston, the President decided to reward him by conferring upon him one of the two vacancies not yet officially announced as having been filled.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The other appointments announced from the White House on March 30 are as follows:

The paymasters of Volunteers, with the rank of major, appointed in the Regular Army are: George F. Downey and Hugh R. Belknap.

Those appointed paymasters with the rank of captain (mounted), follow:

1. Thomas C. Goodman; 2. James B. Houston; 3. Beecher B. Ray; 4. Herbert M. Lord; 5. William B. Rochester, Jr.; 6. Robert B. Smith; 7. William B. Schofield; 8. James Canby; 9. Charles E. Stanton; 10. William C. Gamblin; 11. George E. Pickett; 12. George T. Holloway; 13. Joseph S. Wilkins; 14. Otto Becker; 15. Seymour Howell; 16. Eugene Coffin; 17. Timothy D. Keleher; 18. James W. Dawes; 19. Manly B. Curry; 20. William Monaghan; 21. Thaddeus P. Varney; 22. John R. Lynch; 23. Pierre C. Stevens; 24. William R. Graham; 25. Braden D. Laughton.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be captains and assistant quartermasters:

F. M. Schreiner, District of Columbia, major and Q. M., U. S. V.

N. P. Batchelder, of California, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

G. G. Bailey, of New York, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

A. W. Kimball, of California, 1st lieutenant 7th California Vols., captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

J. Z. Dare, of Ohio, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

W. C. R. Colquhoun, of Delaware, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

J. M. Baker, of Pennsylvania, private, 6th Pa. Vols., captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

R. L. Brown, of West Virginia, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

H. P. Young, of New York, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

J. N. Patton, of Iowa, second lieutenant, 36th Ohio Vols., captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

H. J. May, of Ohio, captain 2d Ohio Vols.; major and additional paymaster; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

N. H. Creager, of Maryland, 1st lieutenant, 7th Maryland Vols.; major and Q. M., U. S. V.

T. Swobe, of Nebraska, 1st lieutenant, 12th Michigan; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

W. S. Scott, of Pennsylvania, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

W. C. Cannon, of Illinois, 2d lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

A. B. Bickham, of Ohio, major and Q. M., U. S. V.

W. E. Horton, of District of Columbia, captain and assistant adjutant general, U. S. V.; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

W. M. Couling, of Virginia, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

W. B. Barker, of Mississippi, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

I. L. Fredenhall, of Wyoming, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

H. B. Chamberlain, of Vermont, Q. M., sergeant, 1st Vermont Vols.; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

A. W. Butt, of Georgia, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

H. L. Pettus, of Alabama, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

D. W. Arnold, of Illinois, major and additional paymaster, U. S. V.; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

L. F. Garrard, Jr., of Georgia, captain 3d Georgia Vols.; captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

K. J. Hempton, of Kentucky, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

B. Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee, colonel 1st Tennessee Vols.; colonel 37th Inf., U. S. V.

Putnam Bradley Strong, of New York, major and A. A. G., U. S. V., Spanish-American War.

Frank A. Grant, of Utah, captain Utah Bat., Spanish-American War.

Bertram T. Clayton, of New York, captain Troop C, New York Cav., Spanish-American War.

Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V., Spanish-American War; major 27th Inf., U. S. V.

Frederick W. Cole, of Florida, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V., Spanish-American War.

Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, colonel 1st New Hampshire Inf., Spanish-American War; major and inspector general, U. S. V.

Charles T. Baker, of South Carolina, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

George L. Goodale, of Massachusetts, corporal 43d Massachusetts Vols., captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Theodore Sternburg, of Kansas, major and additional paymaster, U. S. V.

George L. Penrose, of Utah, major and surgeon, U. S. V.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be captain and assistant commissary of subsistence:

H. J. Gallagher, of Iowa, major and C. S., U. S. V.

Salmon F. Dutton, of New Hampshire, captain and A. C. S., Spanish-American War.

G. W. Rutherford, from Army, major and C. S., U. S. V.

H. E. Wilkins, of Iowa, major and C. S., U. S. V.

H. G. Cole, of Georgia, captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.

E. H. Lawton, from Army, captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.

T. B. Hacker, of Tennessee, captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.

S. B. Bootes, of Ohio, captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.

Morton J. Henry, of Pennsylvania, major 3d U. S. V.

Carroll Mercer, of Maryland, major and C. S., U. S. V.

James A. Logan, Jr., of Pennsylvania, captain and A. C. S., Spanish-American War.

M. S. Murray, of the District of Columbia, C. S. and Q. M., sergeant, Spanish-American War.

Jacob E. Bloom, of New York, captain and A. A. G., U. S. V., Spanish-American War.

Fred H. Pomroy, of New York, captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.

Frank A. Cook, of Rhode Island, lieutenant colonel, 1st R. I., major 26th Inf., U. S. V.

Charles P. Stivers, of Ohio, sergeant, 1st Ohio Cav., major 31st Inf., U. S. V.

William R. Grove, of Colorado, colonel, 36th Inf., U. S. V.

D. B. Case, of Pennsylvania, colonel, 4th Pennsylvania, major 29th Inf., U. S. V.

William M. Geary, of Washington, major, 35th Inf., U. S. V.

J. N. Killian, of Nebraska, major, 1st Neb., adjutant general of Nebraska.

William Elliott, of California, captain, 43d Inf., U. S. V.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplains:

1. Rev. George C. Stull, of Montana; 2. Rev. E. P. Newsom, of Texas; 3. Rev. John M. Moose, of Mississippi;

4. Rev. Joseph Clemens, of Pennsylvania; 5. Rev. William Covert, of Minnesota; 6. Rev. Albert J. Bader, of New York; 7. Rev. T. P. O'Keefe, of New Mexico; 8. Rev. John C. Granville, of Missouri; 9. Rev. Charles T. Wright, of Georgia; 10. Rev. W. W. Brander, of Maryland; 11. Rev. A. A. Pruden, of North Carolina; 12. Rev. John T. Greene, of New York; 13. Rev. Samuel J. Smith, of Vermont; 14. Rev. James L. Griffes, of Indiana; 15. Rev. H. L. Mason, of Iowa; 16. Rev. Thomas J. Dickson, of Missouri; 17. Rev. George D. Rice, of Massachusetts.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The officers of the infantry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Captains Promoted from 1st Lieutenants.

John S. Switzer, promoted from 4th Inf., assigned to 4th Inf.

Herbert O. Williams, from 21st Inf. to 27th Inf.

George D. Guyer, from 16th Inf. to 16th Inf.

William F. Grote, from 18th Inf. to 18th Inf.

William H. Chapman, from 25th Inf. to 25th Inf.

Herbert N. Royden, from 23d Inf. to 23d Inf.

Isaac C. Jenks, from 24th Inf. to 24th Inf.

Hanson E. Ely, from 22d Inf. to 26th Inf.

Lewis S. Sorley, from 14th Inf. to 14th Inf.

William M. Morrow, from 21st Inf. to 21st Inf.

Benjamin F. Hardaway, from 17th Inf. to 17th Inf.

Thomas F. Schley, from 23d Inf. to 23d Inf.

Albert C. Dalton, from 22d Inf. to 22d Inf.

Joseph C. Castner, from 4th Inf. to 4th Inf.

Edward Sigerfoos, from 5th Inf. to 5th Inf.

Edward A. Shuttleworth, from 11th Inf. to 27th Inf.

Frederick W. Fuger, from 13th Inf. to 13th Inf.

John Howard, from 19th Inf. to 19th Inf.

Ralph H. Van Deman, from 21st Inf. to 21st Inf.

David P. Cordray, from 17th Inf. to 17th Inf.

Peter E. Marquart, from 2d Inf. to 2d Inf.

William Brooke, from 15th Inf. to 15th Inf.

Harrison J. Price, from 24th Inf. to 24th Inf.

William H. Simons, from 6th Inf. to 6th Inf.

William M. Crofton, from 1st Inf. to 1st Inf.

William Wallace, from 7th Inf. to 7th Inf.

Ferdinand W. Kobbe, from 23d Inf. to 23d Inf.

William H. Wassell, from 22d Inf. to 22d Inf.

John McA. Palmer, from 15th Inf. to 15th Inf.

John K. Miller, from 6th Inf. to 8th Inf.

Treber Norman, from 8th Inf. to 8th Inf.

Horace M. Reeve, from 3d Inf. to 3d Inf.

Willard E. Gleason, from 6th Inf. to 6th Inf.

William Newman, from 1st Inf. to 1st Inf.

Frank J. Wilcox, from 21st Inf. to 21st Inf.

John J. O'Connell, from 21st Inf. to 21st Inf.

Henry G. Cole, from 23d Inf. to 23d Inf.

Hans Threlkeld, from 13th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Peter W. Davison, from 22d Inf. to 26th Inf.

Marcus B. Stokes, from 10th Inf. to 10th Inf.

John H. Parker, from 25th Inf. to 25th Inf.

John E. Woodward, from 16th Inf. to 29th Inf.

James T. Moore, from 3d Inf. to 27th Inf.

William D. Davis, from 17th Inf. to 17th Inf.

George McD. Weeks, from 15th Inf. to 27th Inf.

Isaac Irwin, from 16th Inf. to 30th Inf.

Samuel V. Ham, from 5th Inf. to 5th Inf.

George H. McMaster, from 24th Inf. to 26th Inf.

Robert W. Mearns, from 20th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Wilbur E. Dove, from 12th Inf. to 12th Inf.

James Ronayne, from 19th Inf. to 19th Inf.

Henry L. Kinnison, from 25th Inf. to 29th Inf.

Guy G. Palmer, from 16th Inf. to 30th Inf.

Orrin R. Wolfe, from 22d Inf. to 22d Inf.

John F. Stephens, from 10th Inf. to 10th Inf.

Elmer W. Clark, from 18th Inf. to 18th Inf.

Amos H. Martin, from 19th Inf. to 19th Inf.

Thomas L. Smith, from 17th Inf. to 28th Inf.

Howard R. Perry, from 7th Inf. to 7th Inf.

George E. Houle, from 3d Inf. to 26th Inf.

Lincoln F. Kilbourne, from 3d Inf. to 26th Inf.

Verling K. Hart, from 17th Inf. to 29th Inf.

Robert E. L. Spence, from 16th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Frank B. McKenna, from 15th Inf. to 28th Inf.

George H. Jamerson, from 7th Inf. to 29th Inf.

Edward C. Carey, from 16th Inf. to 30th Inf.

Hamilton A. Smith, from 3d Inf. to 30th Inf.

Hunter B. Nelson, from 24th Inf. to 24th Inf.

Albert Laws, from 24th Inf. to 24th Inf.

Mathew E. Saville, from 10th Inf. to 27th Inf.

Elmer B. Malone, from 13th Inf. to 27th Inf.

Otho B. Rosenbaum, from 7th Inf. to 26th Inf.

George H. Estes, Jr., from 20th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Dann W. Kilburn, from 8th Inf. to 27th Inf.

Oliver Edwards, from 6th Inf. to 28th Inf.

Thomas W. Connell, from 9th Inf. to 29th Inf.

John S. Battle, from 11th Inf. to 11th Inf.

Charles P. Bent, from 7th Inf. to 29th Inf.

William E. Welsh, from 10th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., from 23d Inf. to 27th Inf.

Charles C. Smith, from 20th Inf. to 28th Inf.

ity, the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to remove a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused upon the fourth, fifth and eighth specifications to the second charge, and upon the second charge; the findings upon these three specifications and upon the second charge, with the sentence, are therefore disapproved. 1st Lieut. Jacob C. Smith, 45th Inf., U. S. V., will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

G. O. 38, MARCH 20, 1901. H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes the report of the court of inquiry convened by direction of the President and of which Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., was president, "for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the alleged treatment of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz at the U. S. M. A., upon the measures taken to prevent such treatment of new cadets at the Academy and the extent to which new cadets are now subjected to such treatment," which reported as follows:

(We give a synopsis of the report elsewhere.)

War Department, Washington, March 20, 1901.

The findings of this court of inquiry, which are sustained by the evidence, show that the statements which led to the convening of the court, to the effect that former Cadet Oscar L. Booz came to his death by reason of injuries received by hazing at the Academy, were not true. They show that at the time Cadet Booz was a member of the Academy hazing was prevalent there to a deplorable extent; that the present officers of the Academy have shown commendable energy, zeal and efficiency in detecting and punishing offenses of this character, and that they greatly decreased the practice and improved the public sentiment among the cadets upon the subject. The testimony and findings of the court were placed in the hands of the committee of Congress charged at about the same time with the investigation of the subject, and they very efficient and beneficial action of that committee, followed by the legislation upon the subject, contained in the act of March 2, 1901, renders further action by the Department unnecessary.

ELIHU ROOT.
Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.,
Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 45, APRIL 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O. I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 27 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

27. Post, exchange, company, and mess councils of administration are assembled to audit the bakery, exchange, company, and mess funds, respectively, to ascertain and examine the sources from which and methods by which they have accrued, and to recommend expenditures therefrom. Post councils are also called to deliberate upon and recommend action within the limits allowed by regulations upon such subjects affecting the welfare and economy of the post as commanding officers may submit them. The post treasurer, post exchange officer, and company commanders are, respectively, the custodians of the bakery, exchange and company funds.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:

27a. Company, post exchange bakery, and other funds authorized by paragraph 27 will, if deposited in bank, be placed under their official designation, as, for example, Co. Fund, Co. B, 21st Inf., and not to the credit of the officer who is custodian.

When such deposit is made there will be filed with the bank official copies of the orders making the officer custodian, his signature certified to by the next higher commander, and a copy of this regulation.

An officer succeeding to the custody of such funds will transmit to the bank, through the next higher commander, his signature and dated official copies of his authority, which department or division commanders will verify if so requested by the bank.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 42, MARCH 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, March 12, 1901.

The Executive order, dated March 30, 1898, establishing limits of punishment for enlisted men of the Army, under an act of Congress approved Sept. 27, 1899, and which was published in General Orders, No. 16, 1898, Headquarters of the Army, is amended so as to prescribe as follows: (We omit the text, Ed.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 43, APRIL 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O. I. Amends Par. 963 of the Regulations relating to civilian witnesses.

II. Publishes an extract from the act of Congress approved May 2, 1901, published in G. O. 28, March 8, 1901, relating to travel and duty with troops, which has heretofore been published in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 44, APRIL 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O. I. Directs the C. O. of each post to issue a schedule and proper orders limiting the number of lights and hours during which they may be used, both for exterior lighting and the interior lights, in order to insure economy in the use of electric current and gas.

II. So much of Par. 1013 to 1019, inclusive, of the Regulations as prescribes allowances of lamps and mineral oil is modified to prohibit such allowances for buildings and grounds where gas or electric light is installed.

III. Announces that at each post supplied with a fortification electric plant sufficiently large for supplying necessary current for lighting buildings and grounds the plant may be used for that purpose by the Q. M.'s Dept. when authorized by the Chief of Engineers, provided that needs of defense shall have precedence over post lighting or power supply in any case in which both uses are simultaneously desired.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

G. O. 7, FEB. 18, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON. Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at San Fernando de la Union, Luzon, P. I., of which Major Sedgwick Rice, 4th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 3d U. S. Cav., was judge advocate for the trial of Pvts. Edward M. Brodie and James F. Coffey, both of Troop C, 3d U. S. Cav., on a charge of "murder."

The specifications alleged that the accused wilfully murdered a little Filipino boy about 10 years of age by shooting him with a pistol.

The court found both the accused "guilty," and sentenced them "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for the term of their natural life."

General Wheaton, the reviewing authority, says: "In the foregoing case of Pvts. Edward M. Brodie and James F. Coffey, Troop C, 3d U. S. Cav., the evidence upon the record is conclusive that they, in a spirit of wantonness, murdered by shooting a harmless boy, whom they met on the highway. The taking the life of this innocent human being was under the circumstances shown upon the record, a crime of peculiar atrocity that might be viewed with horror by the most debased savage. As soldiers in the Army of the United States they should have been the helpers and defenders of the innocent. Returning alone from a tour of detached duty to the station of their troop, and not restrained by the presence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the command to which they belonged, they, in wantonness, perpetrated this crime for which any penalty known to the law is not too great a punishment. The proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is approved and confirmed and will be duly executed at Bilibid Prison, Manila, P. I., which is designated as the place of confinement and to which prison Edward M. Brodie and James F. Coffey will be taken under proper guard. The

proper commanding officer will be guided in making the transfer by paragraphs 911 (amended by G. O. No. 112, A. G. O. 1896) and 912, A. R. 1896."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. James R. Campbell, U. S. V., from Manila, Feb. 17, 1901, to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 16, D. P.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (March 29, D. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James Parker, U. S. Cav., A. A. G., to Washington, D. C., for duty. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are ordered:

To headquarters, Division of the Philippines, Major James T. Kerr, A. A. G.

To the Department of Northern Luzon, as adjutant general Major John G. Balance, U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

To the Department of Southern Luzon as adjutant general, Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G.

To the Department of the Visayas, as adjutant general, Major Charles J. Crane, U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

To the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, as adjutant general, Major Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. Cav., A. A. G.

To the Department of Cuba, as adjutant general, Major Louis V. Cazier, U. S. Art., A. A. G.

To the Department of the Missouri, as adjutant general, Major Edward J. McClelland, U. S. Cav., A. A. G.

To the Department of the Colorado, as adjutant general and acting inspector general, Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

To the Department of the Columbia, as adjutant general, Major Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, A. A. G.

To the Department of Dakota, as adjutant general, Major Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. Cav., A. A. G.

The officers named will join the stations to which they are assigned.

The commanding generals, Division of the Philippines, Departments of Cuba and the Missouri, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army when in their opinion the services of the adjutants general of Volunteers serving in their commands can be spared with a view to muster out of the Volunteer Service. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, assistant to the inspector general, will, upon the completion of his inspection at Fort Monroe, Va., proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and make an inspection of the portion of the 26th Inf. now in process of organization at that post. (April 2, D. E.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, U. S. A. (March 29, D. L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.

Leave for one month and seven days, to take effect April 6, 1901, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Robert Sewell, Q. M., U. S. A. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for the purpose of conferring with the post commander and deciding upon a proper site for the new hospital to be erected at that post. (March 19, D. M.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Kazis Kranczunas (appointed March 30, 1901, from sergeant, 6th Co., Coast Art.), now on furlough, will report to the C. O. Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to Angeles, Province of Pampanga, for duty, to relieve Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 4th Inf., U. S. V., who will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 8, D. N. L.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

Col. John J. Clague, assistant commissary general, U. S. A., is upon his own application after over thirty years' service retired, to take effect April 1, 1901. (April 30, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Dept. are ordered: Abiel L. Smith, C. S., to Chicago, Ill., for duty temporarily as chief commissary of that Dept. and as purchasing commissary at Chicago, to relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, deputy commissary general, U. S. A., of those duties. Lieut. Col. Alexander will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief commissary of that Dept. to relieve Capt. Philip Mothersill, A. C. S. (March 30, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPT.

Capt. H. A. Littlefield, assistant surgeon, to temporary duty with troops on the transport Hancock to sail March 25 for Manila. (March 23, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Milton T. Esterly to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (March 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. George W. Daywalt, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, now in San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Robert E. Hale, Hospital Corps (appointed March 26, 1901), Manila, will report to commanding general for station. (March 28, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Herman W. Ries, from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will report to the surgeon general of the Army for instructions. (March 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry C. Fisher, surgeon, from duty in the Division of the Philippines to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty to relieve Major Aaron H. Appel, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (March 30, H. Q. A.)

Major George W. Mathews, surgeon (1st Lieutenant, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to Fort Warren, Mass., and to relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick W. Cox, assistant surgeon, to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 19, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Walter H. Lee, C. E., to the Philippine Islands on the transport Hancock, to sail March 28. (March 19, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as transport surgeon on the Army transport Buford. (March 29, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. William H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general; Lieut. Col. C. Girard, deputy surgeon general; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon; A. A. Surg. W. H. Winterberg, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on March 22, to examine into the physical condition of Capt. Houli C. Clark, 24th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (March 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted to A. A. Surg. Henry Kiersted, San Francisco, Cal. (March 29, D. Cal.)

Major Henry D. Thomason, surgeon, to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty during the absence of Surg. Brownlee to Benicia Barracks, Major Thomason, surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (March 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward F. Horr, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank P. Kenyon, assistant surgeon, will report

to the C. O., Bat. 7th Inf., for duty with that command on the Army transport Hancock, to sail for the Philippines March 25. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frederick W. Cox, assistant surgeon, will report to the C. O., Squadron 6th Cav., for duty with that command on the Army transport Hancock, to sail for the Philippines March 25. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to A. A. Surg. Frederick C. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frederick C. Jackson, assistant surgeon, now in San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Guy G. Bailey, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, now in San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila. (March 30, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major John M. Banister, surgeon, U. S. A., is extended ten days. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Justus M. Wheate, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, will, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. H. M. James is extended one month. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. Hoopner Winterberg, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, from Fort Mason to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira A. Allen, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Major William Bowen, surgeon, recently appointed, now in San Francisco, to Manila. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Edward R. Morris, surgeon, the only medical officer present for duty, is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 2, 1901, for the examination of candidates for the position of acting hospital steward. (Fort Wayne, March 30.)

Act. Hosp. Steward R. C. Roach will report for examination for position of hospital steward. (Fort Wadsworth, March 30.)

A. A. Surg. V. E. Watkins will proceed to Farmington, Me., on recruiting duty. (Fort Williams, March 28.)

A. A. Surg. Julius C. LeHardy, having reported, will proceed to Fort Wood, and relieve Capt. Charles R. Gill, assistant surgeon, and A. A. Surg. Adrian S. Williams. The latter will return to Fort Columbus for duty with the 1st Bat, 11th Inf., as heretofore ordered. (March 30, D. E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward E. A. Searson will proceed to Fort Myer for duty. (Fort Howard, April 1.)

Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surgeon, to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Hancock, to sail March 25. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Clinton F. Henderson, now at Fort Skagway, Alaska, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick A. W. Conn, assistant surgeon, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department, recently appointed, now in San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila: Major Frederick Hadra, surgeon, U. S. V.; Capt. Francis J. Purcell, assistant surgeon, U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas W. Jackson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 17, S. O. 38, Feb. 14, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns Major Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, U. S. A., to duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is revoked. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as chief surgeon of that department to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon general, who will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis J. Ives, surgeon, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Major George W. Adair, surgeon, who will comply with the requirements of so much of Par. 17, S. O. 38, Feb. 14, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to him. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Spaeth, U. S. A., to Gapan, Province of Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Feb. 12, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. Charles B. Nichols, to report to the commanding general, Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, for duty. (Feb. 16, D. P.)

A. A. Surgs. Patrick J. McGrath, Henry D. Brown, John H. Allen, Carroll D. Buck, Compton Wilson, Theodore H. Welsenburg, Alfred T. Short, Joseph Pettyjohn and Robert S. Spilman, U. S. A., to report to the president of the Army Medical Board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Feb. 16, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. William E. Musgrave will report to the officer in charge, Army Pathological Laboratory, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 20, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur Jordan, U. S. A., to report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 22, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Calvin D. Snyder, to Bulacan, Province of Bulacan, to relieve A. A. Surg. Wiley L. Athey, who will proceed to Manila. (Jan. 4, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. James I. Mabee, to Victoria, Province of Tarlac. (Jan. 23, D. N. L.)

The following assignments and change of station of medical officers are ordered: Major John L. Phillips, surgeon, to Aparsi, Cagayan, as chief surgeon, 2d District, relieving Major Eugene L. Swift, surgeon, who will report to the chief surgeon of the Department for instructions; A. A. Surg. Wharton B. McLaughlin, to duty at Bantista, Province of Pangasinan; A. A. Surg. Charles F. de Mey, to duty at military hospital Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan; A. A. Surg. Randell C. Stoney, to duty at Solsona, Province of Ilocos Norte. (Jan. 2, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. John D. Brooks, to proceed to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Feb. 22, D. P.)

The following assignments and change of station of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are announced, and they will report as indicated: Carroll D. Buck, Theodore McEvoy and Joseph Pettyjohn, to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon; for duty; upon the arrival of A. A. Surgs. Short, Richardson, Reddy, McEvoy and Pettyjohn in the Department of Southern Luzon, Robert S. Spilman and John S. Hill, to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty; Abraham D. Williams, to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for duty; Alfred T. Short, Frederick W. Richardson, Joseph W. Reddy, Lawrence McEvoy and Joseph Pettyjohn, to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon; for duty; upon the arrival of A. A. Surgs. Short, Richardson, Reddy, McEvoy and Pettyjohn in the Department of Southern Luzon.

Capt. Frederick W. Cox, assistant surgeon, to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 15, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Harrison W. St

A. A. Surg. Edmund D. Shortridge, to Rosales, Province of Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Jan. 9, D. N. L.)
Actg. Hosp. Steward G. C. Bean, Hosp. Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas. (Fort Morgan, April 1.)

PAY DEPT.

Major James B. Houston, additional paymaster, U. S. V., to temporary duty in the office of the chief paymaster, San Francisco. (March 18, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C. E., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Hancock, to sail March 25. (March 18, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major William M. Black from Havana, Cuba, to Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., and relieve Major John G. D. Knight, in command of the 3d Bat. of Engineers, the post of Fort Totten, the U. S. Engineer School, the engineer depot, and as a member of the Board of Engineer Officers for the consideration of the existing torpedo system, and will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., for duty under his orders. Major Knight will take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., and relieve Major Dan C. Kingman, who will take station at Cleveland, Ohio, and relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield of his present duties. Col. Mansfield will take station at New York City for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief of Engineers. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, C. E., will take station at Galveston, Texas. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., thence to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbus, Wash., via Benicia Arsenal, on business pertaining to the repair of the armament at the posts named. (March 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., will proceed to Derby, Conn., via the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the manufacture of rapid fire gun carriages, and return to Washington, D. C. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael E. Kelly (appointed March 29, 1901, from 1st sergeant, 41st Co., Coast Art.), Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Charles B. Thornhill. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout, O. D., to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, on business pertaining to experiments of smokeless powder. (April 4, H. Q. A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Thomas W. Barry. (April 3, D. E.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

3D CAVALRY—COL. W. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., to Vigan, Ilocos Sur, for duty. (Jan. 21, D. N. L.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., is assigned to duty with Troop G and will accompany it to Fort McDowell; all other officers now on duty with the troop will be relieved, and will report to Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 48th Inf. (captain, 10th Cav.), for further assignment. (March 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., acting inspector general of the Dept., will proceed to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis, Mo., and make inspections. (March 19, D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

1st Lieut. A. C. Nissen, 6th Cav., to join troop at San Francisco, Cal. (March 22, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav., to temporary duty on the horse transport Arab during voyage from Manila to San Francisco. (March 19, D. Cal.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, 6th U. S. Cav. (Feb. 22, D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., acting assistant Q. M., will accompany the Q. M. general of the Army on his tour of inspection of the Q. M.'s Dept. in the island. (March 23, D. Cuba.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. T. McGREGOR.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav. (Feb. 15, D. P.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., upon the expiration of the leave previously granted him. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

On arrival of Troop E, 10th Cav., at Fort McIntosh, Tex., 2d Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and join his troop (G, 10th Cav.). (March 27, D. T.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

The immediate organization and equipment of the 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., at Fort Myer, is ordered. The officers on duty will be utilized for this purpose so far as may be practicable, and if additional officers are at any time required prompt report will be made to these headquarters. The post commander will at the earliest moment practicable initiate a suitable course of instruction for the recruits forming this squadron, including instruction in sighting, position and aiming drill, gallery practice and fire discipline as prescribed in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms. (April 1, D. E.)

The lieutenant colonel and 1st squadron of the 11th Cav., with not less than one commissioned officer to each troop, will proceed, dismounted, without delay from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and take station. (April 1, D. E.)

S. O. 74, directing the lieutenant colonel and 1st squadron, 11th Cav., to take station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is suspended, and two troops of that squadron will proceed dismounted, to Washington Barracks, D. C., for station, with a suitable complement of commissioned officers. (Troops B and C have been selected.) (April 2, D. E.)

1st Lieut. W. L. King, 11th Cav., is detailed to command Rice's detachment. (Fort Myer, April 2.)

Officers 11th Cavalry are assigned as follows: To A. Capt. J. T. Haines; to B. Capt. E. M. Leary; to C. 2d Lieut. George H. Baird; to D. Capt. M. W. Rowell. (Fort Myer, April 1.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 12th Cav., will at once enter upon the duty of organizing the 12th Cav. (March 25, D. T.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Troop G, 15th Cav., now in camp on the military reservation, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed on Monday, March 25, to Fort McDowell, Cal., and take station. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Troop E and F, 15th Cav., now in camp on the military reservation, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed on Tuesday, March 26, to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and take station. (March 22, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Q. M. Sergt. Frederick L. Taylor, 16th Bat., Field Art. (late sergeant, Siege Bat. O, 7th Art.), Fort Riley, Kas., has withdrawn his application for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the U. S. A. (March 22, D. M.)

So much of G. O. Feb. 28, 1901, as directs 1st Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Art. Corps, to join the 57th Co.

Coast Art., is suspended until the end of the scholastic year at the Art. School, Fort Monroe, Va. (March 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, U. S. A. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

Corps. G. L. Willhause and C. Carr, 48th Co., Coast Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, A. C., is detailed ordnance and engineer officer. (Fort Mott, March 23.)

2d Lieut. E. P. Noues, A. C., is detailed receiving and summary court officer. (Jackson Barracks, March 23.)

The body of the late Corp. Chas. E. Hedrick, 43d Co., C. A., was buried with military honors from Fort Terry, N. Y., on March 20.

Corp. C. A. Dick, 3d Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. F. C. Jewell, A. C., is detailed Q. M., C. S. B., librarian and police officer; 2d Lieut. J. A. Berry is appointed adjutant, recruiting officer and in charge of post schools. (Fort Wadsworth, March 23.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Philsterer, A. C., is detailed adjutant, treasurer, ordnance, signal, range and engineer officer, librarian, and in charge of post schools. (Fort Scriven, March 21.)

2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, A. C., is detailed ordnance officer. (Fort Terry, March 23.)

1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, A. C., is appointed adjutant. (Washington Barracks, March 23.)

S. O. 63 is amended to direct the 49th and 83d Cos., Coast Art., Fort Hamilton, to proceed to Fort Columbus so as to arrive there April 8. The 83d Co., Coast Art., Fort Hancock, to proceed to Fort Columbus, so as to reach there the morning of April 8. (April 1, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Fox Conner, A. C., is detailed adjutant and recruiting officer. Capt. S. S. Jordan is granted 4 days leave. (Wash. Barracks, March 23.)

The following troops will proceed to Washington, D. C., in proper season to take part in the ceremonies in that city on April 9, pertaining to the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John A. Logan: 4th Band, Art. Corps, Fort Monroe; 4th Bat., Field Art., Washington Barracks. The commanding officers of the Field Bat. and of the Band will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, who has been charged with the arrangements for the military features of the ceremonies. (April 1, D. E.)

S. O. 63 is amended to direct Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, to proceed to Fort Columbus in season to assume temporary command on the morning of April 8. (April 1, D. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A. C. (Fort Hamilton, April 1.)

Lieut. Le Vert Colmean, A. C., is detailed ordnance officer. (Fort Hamilton, March 23.)

The C. O., Fort Columbus, will direct Private Thomas E. Murtaugh, 73d Co., Coast Art., to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (March 23, D. E.)

Capt. G. Gerer and T. M. Powers, 73d Co., C. A., have been promoted sergeants.

The Art. detachment now on duty with Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th Inf., at Buffalo, in connection with the Pan-American Exposition, will be sent to Fort Hamilton on April 15. (April 1, D. E.)

Sergt. F. C. Cleaver, 43d Co., C. A., is appointed sergeant major, junior grade, A. C. (Fort Trumbull, April 1.)

For H. G. Wright will be garrisoned by 30 men of 2d Co., C. A., and Fort Mansfield by 30 men of 83d Co. (Fort Trumbull, April 1.)

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Art. Corps, U. S. A. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 7th Art., now in Manila, will report to the depot Q. M. there for duty. (Feb. 19, D. P.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

John P. Hains, promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain, Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to 3d Co., Coast Art.

William Lassiter, promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

George L. Irwin, promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to 5th Co., Coast Art.

Henry D. Todd, Jr., promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

Thomas W. Winston, promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to Coast Art.

Capt. C. Hearn, promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain Feb. 28, 1901, assigned to Field Art.

Capt. Irwin will proceed to join his company. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Captain Irwin will proceed to join his company. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Corp. A. Devereux, 73d Co., Coast Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARMBACH.

2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st Inf., from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to Fort Riley, Kas., for examination by the board with a view to his transfer to the artillery arm of the service. (March 23, D. M.)

2d Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with his company. (March 20, D. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 8, 1901, is granted Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Capt. F. M. Beal, 3d Inf., is assigned to duty with the 26th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 23.)

The 3d depot battalion of the 1st Inf. will be relieved from duty in Dept. of Missouri and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Division of the Philippines. The battalion commander and battalion staff and Cos. K and L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to leave that post March 26, 1901; Co. I, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Co. M, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to leave their present stations April 9, 1901. (March 20, D. M.)

Sick leave of absence for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Stogdall, 3d Inf. (Feb. 25, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, 5th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 11, 1901. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (now captain, U. S. Inf.), is extended six months. (April 1, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

Major Ralph W. Hoyt, 10th Inf., is assigned, with the staff of the depot battalion, 10th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for station. (March 21, D. M.)

Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, commissary, 10th Inf., from Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort McHenry, Wyo., for temporary duty. (March 21, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Henry Watterson Jr., 10th Inf., with a detachment of twenty enlisted men of Co. H, 10th Inf., will proceed from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the purpose of relieving Co. I, 10th Inf. (March 20, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Wm. A. Raibourn, 10th Inf., with a detachment of enlisted men of Co. H, 10th Inf., to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Co. M, 1st Inf., under orders to Manili. (March 20, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed at once to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for temporary duty. (March 20, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DeRUSSY.

Lieut. E. D. Warfield, 11th Inf., will secure a target range along the beach. (Mayaguez, March 17.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Major Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., will remain on recruiting duty at Rochester, N. Y., until further orders. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel F. Anglin, 12th Inf., from sick in hospital to rejoin station at Victoria, Province of Tariac. (Jan. 30, D. N. L.)

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., to Tariac for duty. (Jan. 7, D. N. L.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., will command Co. G, 26th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 23.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for twenty-two days is granted Capt. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf. (March 23, D. L.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf., is detailed mess officer; 2d Lieut. Gad Moran is detailed adjutant. (Plattsburgh Barracks, March 23.)

1st Lieut. E. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Niagara. Com. Sergt. E. H. Hasty will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots. (Fort Porter, April 1.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., will take charge of twenty-five enlisted men from the convalescent company from Dept. of California, and proceed with them to Fort Wright, Wash., where the men will take station. Capt. George will assume command of that post. (March 22, D. Col.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. —.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Ward, 17th Inf., from sick in hospital to Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, for duty. (Feb. 12, D. N. L.)

2d Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe, 17th U. S. Inf., to Dagupan for duty. (Jan. 2, D. N. L.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. SANFORD.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., from sick in hospital to Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 28th Inf. (March 22, H. Q. A.)

Co. C, 18th Inf., will, on March 20, change station from the Presidio of San Francisco to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., with thirty of the enlisted men belonging to the company of convalescents, having more than eight months to serve, will take station at Boise Barracks, Idaho. (March 22, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. Institute by Par. 4, S. O. 37, D. Cal. (March 20, D. Cal.)

Upon arrival of this company at Alcatraz Island, Co. H, 7th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty at that post and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco awaiting transportation abroad. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. J. M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., to duty with company of convalescents at Vancouver Barracks. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf., from transport Kin-tuck to join regiment. (Feb. 21, D. P.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The 20th Infantry, having been reported by transport Logan to the 1st District and take stations as designated by the district commander, relieving the 33d Inf., U. S. V., and the battalions of the 34th Inf., U. S. V., now there. (Feb. 5, D. N. L.)

21D INFANTRY—COL. C. KELLER.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 21d Inf., is further extended two months on account of sickness

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It is reported from London that the diary of Major Andre, after lying hidden for a hundred years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Lord Grey while he was going over a lot of old family papers that probably had not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American War of Independence. Lord Grey's great-grandfather was a commander of British troops in America at that time, and Andre served on his staff. The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending to this country to secure samples of Andre's handwriting. The diary is a story of the campaign, day by day, during the years 1777-78, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a good deal of skill.

It would be of great assistance to the War Department if wives of officers of the Army would send their addresses to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., as soon as possible.

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blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

COACHING FOR WEST POINT OR COMMISSIONS from civil
life. W. PATTERSON ATKINSON, 169 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

INFORMATION OF FRED. WARREN, Co. I, 16th U. S. Infantry
who served in Santiago campaign is desired. Address
MISS BRODIL, 12 Aldersey St., Somerville, Mass.

Highland Spring Water

From ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE.

Is the best Tonic, Diuretic, Solvent and Elimina-
tor of Uric Acid:

Because it is the softest and purest water known, con-
taining no excess of mineral salts and no lime or organic
impurities, being therefore non-irritating to the digestive
organs and kidneys.

From ALBERT L. GHION, M.D.,
Medical Director U. S. Navy, (Retired).

"You are at liberty to use my name as one of its commanders."

From O. O. HOWARD,
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"It is very pure, soft and good."

From THOMAS H. MANLEY, M.D.,
Chairman of Committee on Public Health of the New York County
Medical Association.

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the great value of "High-
land Spring Water" in cases of gouty, uric acid and other deranged
conditions of the general system attended with renal congestion
or diminished secretion of the urine; and in nearly every type of
indigestion, and in the rheumatic diathesis."

From A. L. RANNEY, A.M., M.D.,
Late Professor at New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

"Its absolute purity and low specific gravity make it a diuretic and
markedly beneficial in rheumatic gouty, and kidney affections."

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Schotten's STANDARD ROASTED COFFEES

All Roasted Coffees packed under our name are natural
dry roast, free from manipulation and "doping," which
practice we claim impairs their drinking qualities.

Schotten's PURE GROUND SPICES.

Our Ground Spices are warranted as represented, PURE, with-
out any mental reservation, and can be sold with impunity in
all States where there exist the most stringent pure food laws.

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REPORTED FRAUDS IN MANILA.

Press despatches received from Manila, April 1, contain
sensational reports of fraud in the Commissary
Department of the Army. It is said that several officers
are implicated together with many clerks of the De-
partment and other prominent persons in Manila. Im-
mediately upon reading these reports in the daily papers
the Secretary of War directed that General MacArthur
be cabled for an investigation and report. On April
3 General MacArthur answered that the Commissary
frauds were being investigated and that they were not
of sufficient gravity to cause concern, being apparently
due to irregularity in sales savings. The press reports,
he says, are inexact and misleading.

According to the press reports, which are evidently
exaggerated, Capt. Frederick J. Barrows of the 30th
Vol. Inf., quartermaster of the Department of Southern
Luzon, seven commissary sergeants and several clerks
have been arrested for fraud, as have also the pro-
prietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila. It
is said that the investigation has hardly begun, but
already thousands of sacks of flour and large quantities
of other commissary supplies have been found in the
possession of unauthorized persons. Lieutenant Philip
K. Sweet of the 46th Inf., is prosecuting the investiga-
tion under the direction of Colonel Wilder, Chief of
Police.

The officers of the Inspector General's Department

The Garlock Packing Co.

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believe that there is foundation for the reports of fraud
in the Commissary Department and that the lack of
proper inspections in the Philippine Islands is largely
responsible for the trouble. General Breckinridge is
strongly of the opinion that an additional force of in-
spectors should have been detailed for service in the
Philippines over a year ago and so recommended at that
time. The Adjutant General's Office, however, takes a
different view of the case and holds that a sufficient
number of inspectors have been on duty in the archipelago
for all intents and purposes. These officers are
announced by the Adjutant-General as being on inspection
duty in the Philippines: Lieut.-Cols. E. A. Gar-
lington, S. C. Mills, P. W. West and R. A. Brown;
Majors F. A. Smith, Alfred Reynolds, J. A. Irons
and F. B. McKenna; Lieut.-Col. L. A. Lovering, 30th
Vol. Inf.; Majors W. C. Brown, 42d; A. L. Dade, 48th;
S. W. Miller, 46th; W. H. Johnston, 46th; D. A.
Frederick, 45th; L. C. Sherer, 27th; and D. E. Nolan,
11th Vol. Cav. Of these officers Colonel Garlington has
been ill; Colonel Mills is secretary to the Military Governor;
Lieutenant-Colonels West and R. A. Brown are
on inspections which some of the officials of the War
Department deem desirable. General Corbin insists,
however, that the officers named have been doing their
duty faithfully. He believes the extent of the alleged
frauds is exaggerated.

PEACE FACTORS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

No man whose heart is not of adamant can refuse to
drop a sympathetic tear upon the breast of the "anti-
imperialists" when he sees how basely Aguinaldo and
the other Filipino leaders are deserting them. The elo-
quence of these weeping prophets has been wasted in
appeals on behalf of men who appear to have depended
upon anti-imperialist literature for a knowledge of the
outrages to which they are subjected. Events in the
Philippines have moved so rapidly during the past few
weeks that the most ingenious concoctors of malignant
and untruthful criticisms are driven to their wits ends
to devise new falsehoods with sufficient rapidity to keep
ahead of the steady and inexorable march of truth. It
has already been demonstrated that in spite of the sneers
of which he has been the victim General Otis was quite
right in declaring that organized military resistance was
over before he left the islands. A great and important
work has been accomplished since then under the able
administration of General MacArthur, and a work that
was essential to our complete control in the Philippines
and this has now been happily rounded up by the sub-
mission of Aguinaldo to the inevitable. What most be-
comes the Filipino leader is the good sense he has
shown in recognizing the necessity of throwing in his
fortunes with our Government.

Now comes the period of conciliation and reconstruction
in which we hope the rights and sensibilities of the
inhabitants of the archipelago will receive the fullest
consideration. It has been contended by critics, and we
find Admiral Dewey included among these, that if more
fact had been shown in dealing with the Filipinos in the
beginning we should have avoided a collision with them.
This is a merely hypothetical supposition, incapable of
proof, but, whatever may be the fact, we believe that
the display of military power and capacity for vigorous
government we have been forced to make, will establish
our relations of good fellowship with the natives upon
a more enduring basis than it was possible to obtain
in any other way. Whether or not the Filipinos were
our allies when we drove the Spaniards from Manila we
should make them such now and avail ourselves to the
fullest extent of whatever capacity for government they
may display. The belief that they are fitted for govern-
ing rests largely upon what has been said by Admiral
Dewey. With all respect to the gallant Admiral we
must be permitted to doubt whether his brief sojourn
on his flagship in the waters of the Philippines has so
well fitted him to judge in this matter as those who have
since acquired a thorough knowledge by actual experi-
ence in handling the natives directly. The Admiral
saw the best side of the Filipinos and he was not com-
pelled by circumstances and official duty to antagonize
them, as our Army officers have been required to do.

We look for the speedy coming of the day when we
shall have a prosperous and contented colony on the other
side of the Pacific, where everything will be wholly
peaceable and satisfactory, and where the general good
sense of the more intelligent and conservative classes
will dispose them to friendship and co-operation with us.
We have a better knowledge of the people we are
to deal with than we had in the beginning, and if Con-
gress will leave the natives to the control of those who
have some appreciation of their characters and preju-
dices and not turn loose upon them the tide of American
proselytism and faddism we may be able to get along
with them peacefully. In the possibility of the contrary
course lies our chief danger, and the weakness our legis-
lators displayed in taking to cover in alarm at the

bidding of a lot of over-zealous and misguided women is full of ominous suggestion.

We shall, no doubt, speedily hear an outcry for the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines, and those making the most noise will be those who have insisted that we should have to maintain a large force there for many long years. But criticisms or prejudice should be disregarded, for prejudice was never argued into a man and it cannot be argued out of him.

That the capture of Aguinaldo was not needed to prove the collapse of the rebellion in the Philippines has been shown, as we stated in our issue of last week, by the fact that no leader is left who is possessed of enough ability to assume the control of the rapidly disintegrating elements of the insurrection. The surrender of Geronimo, reported in another column, leaves only three insurrecto commanders with any pretensions to leadership in the field. These are Alejandrino, Tinio and Cailles, but these have had only small bands under their commands for so long that they cannot be considered as having any weight with the people. Without any forces worthy the name under their banner, and having had none of the ephemeral dignity of commander-in-chief which gave to Aguinaldo much of his power, even when his Army dwindled away, these generals will soon disappear from the arena of strife either by voluntary surrender or by a quiet return to the quality of peaceable citizens.

Compared with the long list of the rebel leaders who have succumbed in one way or another to the authority of the United States, these remaining recalcitrants are conspicuous as showing how thoroughly the United States has swept over the archipelago. Among those in captivity are Lieutenant General Trias, Senor Mabini, long the brains of the rebellion, a sort of Alexander Stephens in a small way; General Ricarte, General Pio del Pilar, General Hizon and scores of others of lesser fame whose names are significant of nothing to the War Department, but who had considerable authority in the regions where they had a local following. General Gregorio del Pilar, one of the brightest lights of the early insurrection, sleeps in a grave on top of a mountain in Northern Luzon, where he fell a victim to his own audacity more than a year ago in disputing the victorious advance of Major March's men through a lofty pass.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, April 3, 1901.

Four weeks remain before the date fixed upon for the opening ceremonies of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and it is now a subject of much discussion whether or not the buildings and grounds will be ready for visitors. The Director General says that they will be ready, and he has had much experience. The conditions of weather in the lake region are very uncertain, and they are such an important factor just now in the problem that it is difficult to judge as to what will be the outcome. To take the almost parallel case of the Chicago Fair, it must be admitted by all who visit the grounds at Buffalo, that the state of affairs is very much advanced as compared with Chicago at a similar period of progress.

The distinctive feature of the buildings, the color scheme, is so well formed that the idea may be commented upon. As it meets with general favor, its success may be considered as assured. The Government building alone stands out in gray, and appears to decided disadvantage to itself as well as a blot on the entire system. There has been some correspondence between the director in charge of the decoration of buildings and the Government architect, but so far there is no sign of yielding on the part of the latter to the wishes of the Exposition managers. It is to be hoped that the east end of the esplanade will not be out of shade with the rest of the setting.

Of the completed buildings, that erected by the Government shows the best progress towards preparation for exhibits. The divisions of space for the different departments have been laid out, and the partitions erected. These covered with a dark color are in striking contrast to the light brown canvas on the walls, an effect giving the semblance of plaster and hardly distinguishable from it at a height above the floor. Many of the exhibits have arrived and are stored in their boxes in the places allotted to the departments to which they belong.

Outside the Government building, on the north end, the site of the Army Ordnance exhibits, Lieutenant Kelton of the Coast Art. is at work with a squad of artillermen mounting the big guns. He has finished placing the eight-inch gun, and is completing the work on the disappearing carriage. The other types of guns are on the ground ready to be put in position. There is sufficient time to get everything finished, in order to get the park work done before the opening day.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, U. S. A., who represents the War Department in charge of the entire war exhibit, has been engaged actively for months upon his great work of collecting the newest display of the kind ever made in this country. The exhibit will include a 12-in. gun on a disappearing carriage; a 10-in. gun, model of 1895, on a barbette carriage; a 12-in. mortar; mountain, field and siege guns of the present day, and specimens of old ordnance, arranged in historical series, representing every type adopted by the United States and showing the evolution of guns, mortars and howitzers. Among the howitzers will be one made in 1793. There will also be thirty or forty trophy guns, displayed according to period of capture. A novel feature will be a trophy fountain, representing a bursting shell, with water spouting from its crevices. This will be mounted on a pile of projectiles, surrounded by trophy guns.

Inside of the main Government building will be exhibited the machine guns of all kinds, including the automatic gun now being used by the United States Army in the Philippines and China; also several hundred small arms, showing the development of these arms from the match lock, wheel lock, flint lock and percussion cap lock to the breechloading magazine small arms of to-day.

In the engineering section of the War Department will be exhibited models of engineering work, both military

and those constructed by our Engineer Corps in the river and harbor work. Among the latter will be models of the breakwater being constructed in Buffalo harbor. A very interesting collection of models of engineering work on the Mississippi River will also be displayed. Two of the Mississippi models—the hydraulic dredging plant and hydraulic grader—were given the grand prize in the recent Paris Exposition.

In the signal section of the War Department exhibit will be displayed all instruments and appliances used in communication by flag, heliograph, wire, telegraph, cable and by wireless telegraphy. Wireless telegraphy will be in operation at all times during the Exposition, one station being located at the Government building on the grounds and the other station some miles away, probably at Fort Porter.

The Military Academy at West Point has never been represented at any previous exposition. A very complete and interesting exhibit, showing history, curriculum, plant of the Academy, its work and workings, will constitute a part of the War Department exhibit. The inclosure of the West Point exhibit will have the form and appearance of regular cadet barracks, the top of the partition showing battlements, with a tower at each corner.

The Service building in which private ordnance exhibits, as well as other exhibits pertaining to the military and Naval Service will be placed, is somewhat behind, but Lt. Godfrey L. Carden, R. C. S., who has charge of this feature seems confident that everything will be in shape within the desired time. The space allowed for manufacturers of ordnance material is hardly sufficient it appears, now that all has been allotted. Some of those who applied late have been shut out. The list of exhibitors is now complete and will soon be issued by the Director General. One of the most interesting items in the list will be the Gruson turret, for which a Buffalo firm has secured the rights of manufacture in the United States. A complete model of the turret will be mounted in the grounds between the two ordnance buildings which extend to the right and left on each side of it. If the building is not ready Lieutenant Carden is. He has arranged with his exhibitors to have their exhibits packed and ready for shipment on a telegraphic notice which will be sent as soon as the managers of the exhibition notify him that the building is ready.

One exhibit is sure to quicken popular interest in the Navy. This will be a huge map of that portion of the world lying between the sixtieth parallel north and the sixtieth parallel south. It will show the principal maritime ports of the world and the navy yards and naval stations of the United States. On this will be placed 307 miniature models, each representing a battleship, cruiser, monitor, gunboat, torpedo boat, submarine boat, sailing vessel, collier, transport or tug of our Navy, and each flying a pennant bearing the name of the vessel it represents.

Each day's changes of location will be noted on the map. The visitor will gain from it a clearer idea than he could gather from pages of description and statistics, not only of the condition of the American Navy, but of the work it has to do and its adequacy for its work.

The Navy Department will make exhibits of models of men-of-war, including battleships, monitors, protected and unprotected cruisers, gunboats (including the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius), rams, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers and torpedoes. One of the most interesting of these will be a nickel plated model of the submarine boat Holland. The guns and powders used in the Navy will also be shown, together with the clothing of officers, sailors and marines, stores, supplies, etc. A model of a drydock in working order will be installed. Historical naval exhibits will be there, and the many equipment articles handled and used in the daily life of our naval heroes while in active service will be shown and their uses demonstrated.

A Philippine exhibit will give the public a bird's-eye view of our new Oriental possessions. The space reserved for the exhibit covers four acres. It will be laid out as a Filipino village with a broad street down the center from the front entrance. The buildings lining both sides of this street will be of native construction of bamboo and nipa. A large theatre will be a feature. In typical Filipino acts will be given. A Filipino stringed orchestra will furnish the music and both a brass band and a bamboo band will furnish music for the outside. Filipino curios will occupy a large museum building. The industries of the people will be exhibited in the small buildings built for the purpose. Water buffaloes, the small native ponies, the game cocks and other fowl and animals will be allowed to run about the place. A fine line of native vehicles and boats will be shown also.

The arrangements made or being made for the reception of visitors to Buffalo do not seem commensurate with the estimate of persons expected to be present at the fair. It would be wise for those who intend to visit the place to secure in advance such accommodations as they will need. There will be published shortly a list of hotels and boarding houses, with prices, and for such the Bureau of Information of the Pan-American Exposition can be referred to. It may safely be said that those who will come to Buffalo expecting to obtain quarters without some previous understanding will have to pay high prices for what they will get, but this has been the case in all exposition cities. The Iroquois House, for example, will double the price of their \$1.50 rooms, and will add at least one-third to the tariff for the higher-priced rooms.

The President of the United States of Mexico has detailed the following officers to inspect and report upon the commercial ordnance exhibit: Lieut. Col. Don Enrique Mondragon, 2d Capt. Don Victor Hernandez Covarrubias and Lieut. Don Francisco Narvaez. These officers are all of the Mexican artillery service, and Lieutenant Colonel Mondragon is an officer of worldwide reputation. It is understood that some of the commissions from South American countries will contain as many as six officers. The idea of the managers of the Buffalo Exposition has been to limit invitations to officers of Pan-American countries, but it is generally understood that European countries will send representatives to report upon the collaboration of war material as produced by the private manufacturers. The commercial ordnance exhibit is to be a very fine one, and is distinct from the Government exhibit, which represents arsenals outputs in general and will be of universal interest. Among the exhibitors will be the American Ordnance Co., Remington Arms Co., Driggs-Seabury Co., Smith & Wesson, Colts, Savage Arms Co., Winchester Repeating Arms Co., U. S. Projectile Co., Holland Torpedo Boat Co., Gruson Iron Works, Lefever Arms Co., Peters Cartridge Co., Lederwood Mfg. Co., M. Hartley Co., Cataract Tool and Optical Co., Horace See, Taylor Steel and Iron Co., Firth Steel Co., Michigan Yacht and Power Co., Pencoyd Bridge Co., Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. The Washburn-Crosby Company and the German-American Provision Co. will exhibit methods of transporting large quantities of flour for Army use, the Fulton & Walker Company will have an exhibit of ambulances, and John M. Corson, an Army hospital steward, will show a portable floored tent of his invention.

EVENTS BEFORE AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

An idea of the sequence of events leading up to the capture of Aguinaldo is given by several significant items in the latest Manila papers at hand. The Manila "Freedom" of Feb. 19 announced the arrival in the city on the 18th of General Funston, who came down from his headquarters at San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija. On Feb. 22 the Manila "New American" printed a story under these headlines: "Aguinaldo's secrets seized by the police. His last mail, with cipher, captured in this city." The article then proceeded to say that letters and papers were captured "coming direct from the camp of Aguinaldo, who is at present in Isabela Province, 400 miles from here. Aguinaldo's Manila post-office agent, a member of the firm of Ariola & Company, druggists, on Calle Bilibid, are lodged in the central station, and the private cipher and the last mail from the headquarters of the insurgents are in the hands of the police." Our Philippine contemporary is in error in giving the distance from Manila to Isabela province as 400 miles. It is scarcely half that.

Captain Newton and Lieutenant Vaughan had received information that the medical supply department of the insurgents was represented by the Ariola Company and raided the place. When the officers entered the house one of the proprietors was asleep, and under his pillow was found his commission in the rebel Army with the rank of colonel. An intricate key to the official cipher was discovered, and by its aid many records previously captured were deciphered. "Then," the article says, "not only was the exact location of Aguinaldo's camp known, but also the names of those who for some time past have been giving aid to the insurgents. The name signed to some of the letters is J. Vila, and to some persons this statement would be enough to convict Ariola. Vila is the private secretary of Emilio Aguinaldo, and the letter states 'his signature is hereafter to be officially recognized by those correspondents in Manila who use the secret cipher.'"

Now, all this information was published on Feb. 22, almost a month before Aguinaldo's capture in the very province where this article located him. We have heard much of the great system of secret communication between Aguinaldo and his agents in the Archipelago, yet here we find him unwarmed of his peril, for it is not conceivable that he would have remained where the Americans knew him to be. Several interesting conclusions can be drawn from this 'letting the cat out of the bag' by the "New American." Either our troops had established such close cordon that the native runners could not get through to notify Aguinaldo, or, being warned, he found he could not escape into another province, or, having become convinced of the collapse of his cause and disheartened by the desertion and surrender of his generals, he decided to sit still and await capture, "saving his face" by apparently falling a victim to stratagem. We have yet to know the name of the rebel major who was reported killed in the attack on his body-guard by the Macabebes scouts at the time of his capture. An explanation of Aguinaldo's apparent indifference may be found in the fact that he had been reported so often before in various places that perhaps he thought the American authorities were tired of going out on clues. But none of the previous accounts of his whereabouts—and we have seen them all—was so circumstantial as the one printed on Feb. 22.

An Army officer addresses an open letter to the Women's Christian Temperance Union in which he calls attention to the result following the prohibition put upon the post exchange, and says: "What does the Women's Christian Temperance Union propose doing to help us? You have, in your agitation, proceeded on the assumption that the soldier doesn't know what he wants or what is good for him, and having succeeded you now sit by and let him do as he pleases. Has he suddenly so matured that he can be left to his own desires? Do you care to have a temperate Army, or is it that having stopped the canteen, with its profits giving the soldier his improved food and his pleasant and attractive club for his leisure hours, you are now indifferent to what becomes of him or the Service to which he belongs? For some twelve years desertion and drunkenness have steadily decreased in the Army, and we who know attribute it to the canteen. You have killed that, and you should give us as strong a factor for temperance in its place. The exchange is still here with its reading-room, billiards, lunch-room, etc., and some of the good men frequent it, but the other men, the men we were reclaiming from evil resorts, go elsewhere, where they find the same attractions and with them beer, and worse. We are reaping the crop you sowed—and then deserted."

It is for the W. C. T. U. to show by their actions whether they really want a temperance Army or whether their desire has been simply to display a spirit of self-righteousness at the expense of others. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Hawaiians are making progress toward Americanism, but they have not yet solved the puzzle of our national hymn. On March 15 the House of Representatives was in session in Honolulu when Admiral Bickford, the commanding officer of His Britannic Majesty's flagship Warspite, and a half dozen of his officers came into the chamber, whereupon the band struck up "God Save the King." The Speaker requested the House to rise, thinking the air was meant for the American national hymn. Representative Beckley, who knew a thing or two about music, kept his seat, and was so frowned upon by his unmusical colleagues that in indignation he said he would introduce a resolution prohibiting the band from playing within a mile of the capitol. The incident, it is needless to say, greatly amused the English officers. Perhaps Speaker Akina is like General Grant, who said that he knew only two tunes—one was "Yankee Doodle," and the other wasn't.

The Senate Library Committee having refused to make an appropriation of \$1,200 for the service of opening the Congressional Library, at Washington, on Sundays, a contemporary suggests that if the matter be brought to the attention of Andrew Carnegie, or some other liberal millionaire, the requisite funds would be forthcoming. This suggestion is hardly in order, as it implies a reflection upon the liberal policy of the United States Government. The Treasury is in no need of donations to carry on its educational projects.

The force of the Signal Corps serving in the Philippines will shortly be increased by a detachment of twenty men from Fort Myer, who have been preparing for service abroad.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger.
At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
The flagship, Massachusetts and Alabama will go to
Target Bay, Culebra Islands. On April 26 the squadron
will sail for Hampton Roads, touching at Kingston.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At San Juan.
Address San Juan, P. R.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Will
come to Hampton Roads, Va. Address Key West, Fla.,
until 7th, and then Fort Monroe, Va.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Culebra.
Address San Juan, P. R.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin McCormick. At San Juan,
Juan. En route to Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At La
Gurira. Address care Post Office, New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.
Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell ordered to command,
sailing from New York April 1.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell.
Capt. Dayton ordered to command. At Montevideo.
Address mail care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar
Square, London, Eng.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo.
Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square,
London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. T. Perry. At Bremerton. Ad-
dress Bremerton, Wash.
ABAREnda, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Turuilla,
Samoa. Address Pago, Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At
Sausalito, Cal. Will go to Mare Island for repairs
Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare
Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Fran-
cisco, Cal. Will repair until about May 5.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Magdalena
Bay, Mexico, for drills. Address care of Navy Pay
Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Fdk. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.
All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care
Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic
Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage
to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines
is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is
foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or
"Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen
that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Phil-
ippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for
delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage
on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt.
F. W. Dickins. At Cavite. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEW YORK (Flagship of senior Squadron Commander),
Will be at Melbourne May 6 to 9, attending visit of
Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.
KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior
Squadron Commander. At Hong Kong, China. Address
care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.
ANNAPOULIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. Left Colombo April
1 for Singapore en route to Asiatic Station. Address
to station as above.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew.
At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong
Kong. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll ordered to command per
steamer of March 7.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. Left Sydney, Aus-
tralia, March 17 for Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Hong Kong.
Comdr. W. Swift ordered to command per steamer of
March 7.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Sydney,
Australia.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At
Donsol.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. Left Colombo April
1 for Singapore, en route to Asiatic Station. Address
to station as above.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At
Sumatra.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cebu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Zamboanga.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong

Kong.

MARINA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Ormoc.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholz. At Shanghai.

Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China.

Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton,

China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCallum. At Hong Kong,

China. Ordered to New York, N. Y. Hold mail.

NASHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. North coast of

Luzon.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Woosung,

China. Address to station as above.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Hong Kong, China.

PETREL, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Cavite.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. Left

Colombo April 1 for Singapore, en route to Asiatic Sta-

tion. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Manila.

WILLINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Manila.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. Left

Colombo April 1 for Singapore, en route to Asiatic Sta-

tion. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. Left

Hong Kong April 2 for Cavite.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Tacloban.

BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite for repairs.

CALAMAINES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. On coast of

Mindanao.

GUARDOQUI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subic Bay.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Bais.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. At Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subic Bay.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. At Palanog.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito,
Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish
Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis,
Md. Address Annapolis, Md.

BRUTUS, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. At Cavite. Has been
ordered to the United States. Address care of B. F.
Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Sutherland.
At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address Navy Yard,
Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At San Antonio,
Cuba. Address Cienfuegos, Cuba.

GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Ad-
dress Annapolis, Md.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md.
Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H.
I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. En route
from San Juan to Fort Monroe. Address Fort Monroe,
Va.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie,
Pa., in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico.
Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal.
Address there. Will leave Mare Island April 16 and San
Francisco April 18 for Honolulu, Guam, Cavite and Ma-
nila.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address
Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Boatswain, J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba.
Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Nipe and
Levisa Bays, Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba, via Havana.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal.
Address there. Will repair until about May 15.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal,
S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Cavite. Will
return to United States via Mediterranean. Address
B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John H. Hunter. Attached
to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At St. Thomas.
Arrive San Juan April 14, leave April 28; arrive Havana
May 12, leave May 16; arrive Port Royal and vicinity
May 24, leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay
June 15, leave June 29; arrive Gardiner's Bay and
vicinity July 5, leave July 25; arrive Newport,
R. I. July 26. Until May 10, address all mail care U. S.
Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After
May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal,
S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail
to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, ad-
dress all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
After July 24, address all mail to Newport, R. I., or
direct to San Juan, P. R., for the present.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At New York.
Will sail soon for Port Royal, S. C. Address Navy
Yard, New York, N. Y., until sailing, then Port Royal,
S. C.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Tompkins-
ville. To sail April 9 for Port Royal, S. C. Address
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., until sailing, then Port
Royal, S. C.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Magdalena Bay.
Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Arrive
Magdalena Bay March 24; leave April 14 and arrive
San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich
Islands May 25; leave June 16 and arrive Puget Sound
July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave
Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left San Juan,
P. R. March 23, for Yorktown, Va. Itinerary as follows:

Arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 28; arrive Hampton
Roads June 25. Address Yorktown, Va.

PENSACULA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval
Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va.
Will repair until April 18. Address Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship),
Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass.
Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr.
William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 28th street,
New York City. Address there.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr.
William J. Barnett. Was due at San Juan April 1,
leave April 16; arrive Delaware Breakwater April 26.

Address care of Postmaster, New York. After Feb. 11
address care of Postmaster, New York City, until April
9; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk,
Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy
Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leahy. Navy Yard,
League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard,
Boston, Mass.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. J. M. Forsyth, at Navy Yard, League
Island, Pa. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin,
Assistant in Charge.

CUSHING, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DU PONT, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ERICSSON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOT, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PORTER, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STOCKTON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WINSLOW, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER, At San Juan, P. R. Address there.

HANNIBAL, At Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.

JUSTIN, At Guam. Address Guam, Ledrone Islands.

LEONIDAS, En route to Lamberts Point. Address
Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO, Left Gibraltar March 22 for Norfolk. Address
mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

POMPEY, At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron
Commander, Manila, P. I.

SATURN, At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I. care
Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. 24, FEB. 18, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes extracts from the reports of the Governor
of Guam, of the commanding officer of the U. S. S.
Yosemite and of her senior engineer officer concerning
the loss of that vessel of Guam on Nov. 15, 1900. In
praising the officers and men under his command, Lieut.
Bierer says: "From among so many deserving men it is

difficult to pick out all of those who deserve special
mention. My attention was drawn to J. A. Douglass,
chief master at arms; G. Gipsey, chief boatswain's
mate, first class; P. Golden, oiler; J. L. Cherry, fireman,
second class; F. O. Hergren, private, U. S. M. C.; G. H. Schmidling,
landsman; C. W. Hopkins, water tender; A. Bayliss,
water tender, and J. V. White, Q. M., third class; but there
is no doubt that there are many others equally deserving,
who did not happen to come so much under the personal
observation of myself and the other officers. The officers
on board were the following: Lieut. Albert Moritz, 1st
Lieut. G. Van Orden, B. M. C.; Boatswain Hugh
Sweeny, Chief Seaman G. Van Mater, U. S. N.; Chief
Carpenter W. A. Barry, Acting Carpenter O. C. Jones,
Acting Warrant Machinist C. L. Phillips, Acting Warrant
Machinist S. L. Wartman, Pay Clerk W. D. Bolland,
U. S. N."

Lieut. Moritz, head of the department of steam engi-
neering of the Yosemite, in his report says: "Where all
worked so loyally and faithfully it is hard to individualize
cases, yet there are few who showed so much strength,
zeal and bravery that I think it just to mention them
specially. They are P. B. Golden, oiler, going over the
deck, constantly in attendance on officers and crew;
Albert Bayliss, water tender, constant at work in fire
rooms; C. W. Hopkins, water tender, constant at work
in fire rooms."

Secretary of the Navy Long says: "The department
cannot express in too high terms, its commendation of
the courageous conduct of the officers and men of the
Yosemite, who, on this trying occasion, so nobly upheld
the best traditions of the Service."

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

Recess Appointments, Promotions, etc., dated April 1, 1901.

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

To be Captains—Joseph N. Hemphill, Abraham B. H.
Lillie, Henry N. Manney and William T. Swinburne.
To be Commanders—Edward M. Hughes and Samuel
P. Conly.

To be Lieutenant Commanders—Roy C. Smith and Robert
S. Griffin.

Emory Winship to be advanced four numbers in rank on
the list

Orders Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Station, April 6:
 Lieut. Albert P. Niblack and Cadets Edward B. Fenner and Chas. S. Freeman, Brooklyn to Kentucky temporarily.
 Acting Gunner Conrad W. Ljungquist, Oregon to Celtic.
 Lieut. Josiah S. McLean, Petrel, condemned by medical survey; to home via Buffalo.
 Ensign Chas. H. Leiper, Petrel to Buffalo.
 Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, Princeton to Newark.
 Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont, Celtic to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Wm. J. Maxwell, Brutus to Isla de Cuba.
 Acting Corp. Clayton P. Hand, Brutus to Celtic.
 Lieut. Comdr. Chas. B. T. Moore and Ensign Chas. E. Gilpin, detached Buffalo to Boston.
 Acting Btwn. Hugh J. Duffy, Btwn. Wm. Johnson, Acting Btwn. H. Baumeister, Acting Btwn. Aaron B. Ireland, Acting Btwn. Dennis J. O'Connell, Acting Btwn. James Lavon, Gunner James Shannon, Gunner Wm. H. Moore, Acting Gunner Arthur C. Kall, Corp. Wm. E. Powell, Corp. Oliver C. Jones, W. Mach. Geo. B. Coleman, W. Mach. Benj. F. Beers, W. Mach. O. Bragonier, W. Mach. Ralph F. Nourse, W. Mach. Fredk. H. Rachwein and Pharm. John Cowan, detached Glacier; to Manila for additional duty at Cavite Station.
 1st Lieut. Benj. B. Wood, detached Marine Brigade, Cavite Station; to Buffalo.
 Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime, assigned to command Petrel.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 27.—2d Lieut. Fred A. Udell, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Newport, for duty.

APRIL 1.—Capt. T. C. Treadwell, detached from the recruiting office, New York, and ordered to report to the commandant of the Navy Yard, New York, on the 5th inst., to take charge of a detachment of marines ordered to Dry Tortugas, Florida, to sail from New York on April 6 for Key West.

2d Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan, detached from the Marine Barracks, New York, and ordered to report to the commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty with the detachment of recruits ordered to Dry Tortugas.

APRIL 2.—Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, A. Q. M., ordered to proceed to Washington for duty in connection with the establishment of a post at Dry Tortugas.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

APRIL 3.—1st Lieut. Rush R. Wallace has been found qualified for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, to which rank he was conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 28.—1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, from the McCulloch to the Manhattan.

MARCH 29.—2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., on inspection duty.

MARCH 30.—3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 1.—2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, granted seven days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, from the Onondaga to the Algonquin.

2d Asst. Engr. W. V. Sullivan, Jr., from the Algonquin to the Rush.

APRIL 2.—2d Lieut. A. H. Buhner, detached from the Manning on relief, and ordered to the McCulloch.

1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, from the Penrose, on relief, and ordered to the Tybee.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, detached from the Algonquin and ordered to report at the Department.

APRIL 2.—2d Asst. Engr. W. V. Sullivan, Jr., granted ten days' leave.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The London "Engineer" says: "The different bureaus at Washington which discharge duties similar to those performed by our own Admiralty publish every year statements of the work transacted or in progress by each. It is highly desirable that the practice should be copied in this country. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is not ashamed to give to the world the designs prepared under the supervision of Admiral Melville for the machinery of warships. The last annual report contains a large number of drawings, from which we have selected and engraved those which we publish this week. The drawings are not accompanied by any special official description, nor indeed is one needed, as they are perfectly intelligible to every engineer accustomed to marine work. There are many features of interest about them, and we may add that, so far as is known at this side of the Atlantic, the machinery of the American Navy is, as a rule, successful in no stinted measure."

Calvin R. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, of Newport News, Va., called at the Navy Department, March 30, and signed the contract for the construction of the protected cruiser Charleston.

The collier service of the Navy in the future is to be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Navigation, instead of the Bureau of Equipment, as formerly.

The extensive coaling station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., is almost completed, and arrangements have been made to garrison the place by a force of Marines. It is intended to send only a small force at first, and get the place in order for a larger one.

Some 200 former bluejackets of the Navy during the Civil War, members of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, visited the Hartford at the Navy Yard, New York, March 31, which has not been at the Navy Yard since 1875. She was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Under the direction of Commander Emory and Lieutenant Commander Sharp, U. S. N., the veterans were shown every attention, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The "Engineer" says: "In connection with the five submarines building for the British Navy, a pinch of salt may be taken with many of the descriptions that have lately been published. These descriptions are in many cases merely descriptions of the Holland, and only relatively correct."

On Wednesday, March 6, the first class torpedo boat Ophir was successfully launched from the new works of Yarrow & Co., Poplar, being the first of three vessels of this class in the course of construction at Poplar for the Royal Dutch Government.

The record by steamer from New York to Porto Rico is now four days, eighteen hours, forty minutes, made by the steamer Ponce, which arrived at San Juan on March 21.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., has returned to Honolulu, where she was born. Mrs. Andrews has a wide circle of naval acquaintances not only in Hawaii but in other parts of the world, as she was Miss Clara Fuller, daughter of the genial and well-known Captain of the Port of Honolulu, Capt. Andrew Fuller, the "noblest American of them all" during the days of the reign of Kalakaua and of his sister, Liliuokalani. Lieutenant Andrews is serving on board the U.

S. S. Castine. The young daughter of Mrs. Andrews has become a prime favorite among the old-time friends of the family, and it is not too much to say that Mrs. Andrews is the belle among the matrons of the capital.

Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., commander of the Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, will return for a brief period to the United States for consultation with the naval authorities in Washington, and to enable him to arrange his private affairs preparatory to returning to Samoa with his family for a protracted stay. The decision of the Navy Department to retain Captain Tilley at Tutuila was due partly to a petition of native chiefs, addressed to President McKinley, asking that he might be kept among them. The chiefs said many complimentary things about Captain Tilley in their petition which have been borne out by recent reports of the great satisfaction which his administration has given to the people of Tutuila and the other American islands. In his treatment of the natives Captain Tilley is said to have been very tactful.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia has arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and repairs have been authorized which it is estimated will take about forty days to complete.

The U. S. S. Topeka has been ordered from the Norfolk Navy Yard to Boston, where the repairs contemplated will be made before the ship goes to sea again. The Topeka is regarded by the enlisted personnel as an unusually uncomfortable ship, for some reason, but so far it has not been determined why this is so. The fact remains, however, that few enlisted men care to be detailed for this vessel.

The Navy is to be congratulated that the worthless wooden dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is to be replaced by a modern structure of stone and concrete. The Board which recently investigated the matter has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy recommending that this be done, and at an additional expense of \$350,000. The time required for the changes therein enumerated is estimated at thirty months. In other words, a practically new dock is to take the place of the wooden structure which has so long menaced the safety of every ship attempting its use. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rear Admiral Mordecai Endicott, U. S. N., has given his hearty approval to the plans, and the work will begin at once.

The Lancaster has been detained for some few repairs at the Boston Navy Yard, but will join the Hartford at New York in time for the inauguration of the summer cruise of the two ships with the landsmen and naval apprentices on board.

The captured Spanish gunboat, General Alava, under command of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, has been detailed for the duty of conveying the Smithsonian Institution eclipse party to Sumatra, where it should be by the middle of April for the scientific observations to be made of the most notable eclipse of the sun in the present century. The General Alava sailed from Cavite March 27 and should reach there by April 5.

The U. S. tug Potomac arrived at Key West last week and will soon take the new commandant of the Station, Captain Lillie, over to Dry Tortugas on a tour of general inspection, he having but recently relieved Capt. John McGowan of that duty.

The U. S. S. Sybil arrived in Washington, from Baltimore, last week, and will remain at the latter place until the summer itinerary of President McKinley has been determined upon.

The Winslow, having completed the repairs to one of her boilers at the Delaware Breakwater, has proceeded to Norfolk, there to remain until the details for the flotilla campaign have been perfected. It is the intention of the Department to inaugurate a "laying up" basin in the neighborhood of Norfolk, if possible, but the precise location has not been definitely settled upon, nor will it be for some time to come. Richmond has been named as a practicable point, but its distance from deep water, added to the intricacy of the James River channel, are mentioned as bars to its usefulness for this purpose. Should the Department decide to investigate the matter with this object in view it will be found that the "City by the James" can be made as secure and safe a place as can be found anywhere on the coast. Richmond has the advantage of perfectly fresh water for this purpose, and from the experience gained in the construction of several torpedo boats and other craft it appears that there is nothing detrimental to steel submerged surfaces in the water of the James River. Nothing will be done in this matter until some conclusion has been arrived at as to what shall be the status of the large number of torpedo craft now under construction and completed. Several propositions have been submitted to the Navy Department in this connection, but Secretary Long prefers to "go slow" in the matter.

The torpedo boat Talbot is at Annapolis, and will probably remain there until some date in the summer for drill purposes. The experiments carried on with this craft's boilers, for the burning of oil fuel, have been finally dropped, and her furnaces have been restored to their normal condition for burning coal.

The official standardizing screw trial of the torpedo boat Thornton took place last week over the Barren Island course on Chesapeake Bay. According to contract requirements the boat should have obtained a speed of 28 knots; even under the unfavorable conditions of a heavy sea and a high northwest wind a maximum of 28.2 knots was reached and an average of 27.55. Slight mishaps are expected on the tests of this character, where the machinery is placed under the greatest strain, but the Thornton finished in perfect condition. In exceeding the contract speed by 1.55 knots the record for torpedo boats was broken. The Thornton is a sea-going torpedo boat and is 175 feet long, 17 feet beam, 12 feet deep, 5 feet 8 inches draught and 175 tons displacement. Three Thornycroft speedy type boilers supply steam to four triple expansion engines of 3,400 total indicated horsepower. The Thornton was built by the Wm. R. Trigg Co., of Richmond, Va. Already this firm has delivered to the Government the Stockton, a sister ship, and has reported a third boat, the Shubrick, ready for trial.

The date for launching the U. S. battleship Ohio from the yards of her builders, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., is May 18.

The U. S. S. Bancroft will be placed out of commission at Norfolk for an indefinite period. The Bureau of Navigation looks upon the Bancroft as an obsolete vessel, too small for a training ship and practically worthless for other purposes.

There is considerable talk at the Navy Department as to the prospects of greatly reducing the number of war vessels now on the Asiatic Station. With the recent changes for the better which have occurred in the Philippine Islands it is held that the necessity of maintaining such a large force of vessels in and around the archipelago is unnecessary. The chances are that before the middle of the summer orders will be issued detaching quite a number of the vessels on duty in Philippine

waters from the Asiatic Squadron and ordering them back to the waters of this country. There is also talk of re-establishing the European Station with headquarters in the Mediterranean, and the moral effect of the presence there of our new and most modern ships, it is held, would be great.

EXIT THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

The Belleville boiler appears to have received the "coup de grace," in England, from the Committee on Water-tube Boilers, which reported to Parliament March 19. They say:

"(1) The Committee are of opinion that the advantages of water-tube boilers for naval purposes are so great, chiefly from the military point of view, that, provided a satisfactory type of water-tube boiler be adopted, it would be more suitable for use in his Majesty's Navy than the cylindrical type of boiler.

"(2) The Committee do not consider that the Belleville boiler has any such advantage over other types of water-tube boilers as to lead them to recommend it as the best adapted to the requirements of his Majesty's Navy.

"(3) The Committee recommend: (a) As regards ships which are to be ordered in the future: That Belleville boilers be not fitted in any case. (b) As regards ships recently ordered, for which the work done on the boilers is not too far advanced: That Belleville boilers be not fitted. (c) As regards ships under construction, for which the work is so far advanced that any alteration of type of boiler would delay the completion of the ships: That Belleville boilers be retained. (d) As regards completed ships: That Belleville boilers be retained as fitted.

"(4) In addition to the Belleville type of boiler, the Committee have had under consideration four types of large straight tube boilers which have been tried in war vessels, and are now being adopted on an extended scale in foreign Navies. These are: (a) The Babcock and Wilcox boiler; (b) the Niclausse boiler; (c) the Durr boiler; (d) the Yarrow large tube boiler. (a) and (b) have also been tried in our own Navy with satisfactory results, and are now being adopted on a limited scale. If a type of water-tube boiler has to be decided on at once for use in the Navy, the Committee suggest that some or all of these types be taken.

"(5) The Committee recommend that the completion of the two sloops and the second-class cruiser fitting with Babcock and Wilcox boilers, and the sloop and first-class cruiser fitting with Niclausse boilers, be expedited, in order that the value of these types of boilers for naval purposes may be ascertained at the earliest possible date. This is especially important, as the Babcock and Wilcox boiler adopted in the ships under construction differs materially from the Babcock and Wilcox boiler as fitted in the Sheldrake.

"(6) The Committee recommend that boilers of the Durr and of a modified Yarrow type be made and tested at the earliest possible date, under their supervision, with the view of aiding the selection of one or more types of water-tube boilers for use in his Majesty's ships."

In answer to a question raised in the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold Foster said the question of the number of ships now in course of construction designed to receive Belleville boilers which can be furnished with other types of boilers without delay, is under the consideration of the Admiralty, but the necessary inquiries have not yet been completed. It is not proposed to retain the Belleville boiler in ships in which other boilers of a better type can be introduced without involving serious delay. The total number of ships fitted with the Belleville boiler is as follows: Twenty-six vessels in commission or ready for commissioning, and forty in course of construction.

Some of the naval authorities in France are attributing condemnation of the Belleville boilers to the jealousy of English officials, who dislike using a French patent. M. Landry says that the Belleville boilers have always given excellent results in French vessels, and he attributes the contrary experience in British ships to the fact that the authorities have always neglected to sufficiently initiate their engineering staff in the working of these boilers. He declares that it is not the boilers which require changing, but those who have charge of them.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING CONTEST.

The midshipmen of the Naval Academy, and indeed the whole Navy, are rejoicing at the victory attained at Annapolis, in fencing, over graduates of the French Naval School at Brest. The Duguay Trouin team was: Midshipmen M. Fouque, L. Chevenard, A. Fortoul, H. Rouvier and J. Demarquay. The Naval Academy team was: Naval Cadets L. B. McBride, of Pennsylvania; A. Andrews, of Texas; S. M. Henry, of New York; O. H. Oakley, of Nebraska, and J. P. Lannon, of Wyoming. Total bouts won: French Midshipmen, 4; Naval Cadets, 11. Total points scored: French Midshipmen, 42; Naval Cadets, 65. Instead of a limited time for each bout, the contestants fenced until one had scored five touches against the other, the one who scored five touches being the winner. On account of the time growing short only fifteen bouts were fenced, instead of twenty-five as was intended. After the fifteen bouts were over Midshipmen Fortoul and Chevenard, of the French frigate, gave an exhibition of the mode of fencing in France, which was very well received. The French officers said that they thought their midshipmen did well, but also voted the naval cadets good fencers. The large audience was very generous in its applause to good points, Frenchmen and Americans receiving their full share when any were made, but the audience could not help showing how happy it was that the Americans did the winning. A goodly number of French officers and midshipmen watched the beginning of the contest. The judges were Professor Cusack, Naval Academy; Lieutenant La Tourette, of the French frigate. Referee and director, Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N.

The trial tests of types of field guns scheduled to take place March 20 at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, under the supervision of the Army Board on Ordnance and Fortifications, and which, through the non-appearance of guns expected to have been submitted by various gun factories, did not take place, have been postponed indefinitely. The purpose of the board was to obtain, if possible, an American type of weapon which would embody the advantages of the new French and German field guns. The ordnance companies throughout the country had been working diligently in order to have their guns present at the test on the day set, but it appears they were not successful in this, and hence the postponement.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1901.

The Navy Athletic Association has issued its bulletin giving the following records for 1900: Fencing Tournament, New York City—Harvard, 23 points; Naval Academy, 22; Cornell, 21; Columbia, 20; Yale, 4. Individual Academy scores—Tamura, 9; Train, 7; Kress, 6. Fencing with team of French officers from the Cecile and Souchet, Oct. 29—Andrews, Henry and McBride, of the Academy, won with 34 points, to 18 for the French officers. At the tournament in the Academy medals for fencing were awarded: Small swords, H. Tamura; broadswords, I. C. Kress; cane exercise, C. R. Train; boxing, C. P. Huff; wrestling, S. Gannon. The list of winners at the Spring Athletic meeting, May 20, is given: Target practice with great guns was won by 4th Division; with small arms, by 3d Division. Naval Academy Medals—Great guns, C. L. Arnold, E. S. Jackson, R. L. Berry; small arms, W. B. Fogarty, Jr., J. Downs, Jr., B. A. Long. For general excellence, the sword was awarded to C. T. Wade.

On the Thompson Trophy Cup the name of F. O. Berrien was engraved, being "the name of the Cadet declared by the Executive Committee to have done the most during the year for the promotion of athletics." The honor of bearing the battalion colors has been awarded to the 2d division (a division is a company), whose members individually and as a division scored the greatest number of points during the year in drills, marksmanship, sailing and athletic exercises.

In the fencing contest Saturday night in the gymnasium at the Naval Academy, between the Fencers' Club of Washington, D. C., and the Academy fencing team, the contestants were: Fencers' Club—M. M. Wright, J. J. Earley, Comte Raoul d'Oyley. Naval Academy—L. B. McBride, A. Andrews, S. M. Henry. The results were: First bout—Wright, 4; McBride, 11. Second bout—Earley, 7; Andrews, 6. Third bout—Comte d'Oyley, 5; Henry, 5; second, Comte d'Oyley, 0; Henry, 1. Fourth bout—Wright, 6; Andrews, 8. Fifth bout—Comte d'Oyley, 4; McBride, 4; second, Comte d'Oyley, 0; McBride, 1. Sixth bout—Earley, 2; Henry, 7. Seventh bout—Comte d'Oyley, 3; Andrews, 6. Eighth bout—Wright, 3; Henry, 6. Ninth bout—Earley, 5; McBride, 5; second, Earley, 1; McBride, 2. Totals—Fencers' Club, 40 points; Naval Academy, 62 points. Judges—Professor Durieulat, of Washington, D. C., and Professor Cusachs, of the Naval Academy. Referee and director—Lieut. E. W. Eberle, of the Naval Academy.

A naval court-martial, of which Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., is president, and Lieut. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., is judge advocate, convened at the Naval Academy last week to try Naval Cadet George S. Ownby, of Tennessee, third class, for getting information during a recitation in an improper manner. Technically, in the cadet vernacular, the charge is "gouging." Corporal Winters, who figured conspicuously as the witness who testified that the floor under Private Green's hammock was washed up with the hose while Green lay ill with pneumonia, and who, after the court of inquiry in the case, was arrested for perjury, has, while under restriction to the Santee, left the ship, and a guard has been placed over his house in Annapolis, it being suspected that he is inside of it.

Miss Everett and Miss Fagnani, of Paris, France, are the guests of Mrs. A. N. Brown, wife of the librarian of the Naval Academy.

In a very interesting and exciting game of baseball Saturday afternoon the Naval Cadets defeated the Lafayette College team by the score of 9 to 6. The most spectacular event of the game was in the sixth inning, when the Cadets were at the bat, and with three men on bases Weaver knocked a three-base hit. The line-up was as follows: Navy—Hamner (captain), first base; Long, third base; Read, S., left field; Weaver, catcher; Smith, C. E., second base; Anderson, center field; Raudenbush, pitcher; Staton, right field; Childs, short stop. Lafayette—Prichard, first base; Van Atta, third base; Howard (captain), left field; Ernst, catcher; Bell, second base; Chalmers, center field; Willis and Johnson, pitchers; Wright, right field; Currier, short stop. Struck out—By Raudenbush, 3; by Willis, 3; by Johnson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Raudenbush, 5; off Willis, 3. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hits—Read and Weaver. Umpire—Lieut. A. H. Robertson, of the Naval Academy.

The French schoolship Duguay-Trouin, Captain Houette, with sixty French midshipmen on a practice cruise, arrived here April 1. The frigate saluted Commander Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, with twenty-one guns, and these were returned by the Academy battery. Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., assistant to Superintendent Wainwright, then went out to the ship in a steam launch, as is customary when a stranger visits the port, and afterward Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant Eberle paid an official visit. This was returned in the afternoon by Captain Houette and a number of officers, who brought with them the whole class of midshipmen. The U. S. tug Hercules conveyed the visitors to and from their ship. The naval officers and naval cadets met the visitors and proceeded to show them the Academy buildings and grounds. The French officers and midshipmen declared the Naval Academy a paradise compared to what they have to endure in their naval novitiate, being sent on board the Borda, a ship, at Brest, where they spend two years. Notwithstanding this, they have great admiration for the American naval officer, saying there is no country in the world like the United States. The French midshipmen wanted to talk English for practice, but the naval cadets for a similar reason insisted on talking French with the Frenchmen. Tuesday there was a fencing match between the French midshipmen and the naval cadets, which was won by the latter. On Wednesday morning the Duguay-Trouin proceeded to Baltimore.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., March 28, 1901.

The transport Hancock sailed for Manila via Honolulu March 25. Just before sailing the troops and departing passengers were serenaded by the 3d Artillery band and a crowd of a thousand persons, making a lively scene on the dock. The troops sailing consisted of seven officers and 327 men of the 6th Cavalry and seven officers and 550 men of the 7th Infantry. The cabin passengers included Mrs. John Bameson, wife of Captain Bameson of the transport service, who is en route to Australia to visit relatives. Other passengers were Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. M. P. Maus, Mrs. Charles L. Bent, Mrs. Lillian Capron, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Ducat, Mrs. John F. Morrison, Major S. O. L. Potter, Capt. H. A. Littlefield, Capt. F. W.

Cox, Capt. Frank P. Kenyon, Lieut. LeRoy Eltinge and Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker.

Through the courtesy of General Shafter the Government tug General McDowell made an excursion trip on the bay March 27 with General Fitzhugh and party, who are on a tour of the coast. General Fitzhugh was a brigadier general in the civil war, and is at present a steel manufacturer in the East.

The battleship Iowa, flagship of Admiral Casey, which arrived from San Diego March 22, was visited March 24 by a number of sightseers.

Major Henry D. Thomason, who has been here for some time, has gone to Benicia Barracks for temporary duty. Comdr. James Russell Selfridge, U. S. N., on his way to Cavite, is visiting at 2615 California street.

Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Lieut. LeRoy Eltinge, who sailed March 25 for Manila, left March 28 for Vancouver Barracks, where she will visit relatives and friends for some time prior to her departure for Manila in September.

Major and Mrs. L. C. Andrews, who arrived from the East March 25, are guests at the Occidental Hotel. Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, of Angel Island, is spending some days in Redding, Cal., visiting friends.

A number of the men of Angel Island have organized a literary society which meets Friday evenings and renders excellent programs.

Major A. C. Sharpe is registered at the Occidental from Denver. Among other guests at this hotel are Major and Mrs. W. W. Whitney.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, April 1, 1901.

Companies K and L, 1st Inf., left Tuesday morning for San Francisco and the Philippines, where they will join the remaining companies of their regiment. Major J. J. O'Connell is in command of the troops. The other officers are Capt. H. L. Jackson, Lieut. L. P. Schindel, battalion adjutant; Lieut. H. H. Tebbitts, Lieut. Lindsay and Asst. Surg. Underwood.

A number of the officers of the 14th Cavalry have joined the Leavenworth Golf Club.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell left Tuesday for Cincinnati and the East, to remain while Major O'Connell is in the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl and daughter, of Jefferson Barracks, are visiting relatives and friends in the post and city. Captain Van Tuyl will leave in a few days for Manila. Lieut. Francis H. King is here to take the examination for a lieutenancy in the Regular Army. He is the son of Brigadier General King, U. S. V., now residing at Ames, Iowa. Lieutenant King was formerly first lieutenant in the 11th Volunteer Cavalry.

Acting Adjutant J. D. Reams, of the 1st Infantry, did not leave for the Philippines with the two companies of that regiment, as he received orders to remain at the post an indefinite time. Lieutenant Beacham has returned from Jefferson Barracks, and is spending a few days at the Post.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 28, 1901.

Dr. William Baird, first surgeon, has been quite ill with the grip, but we are glad to say is much improved at this writing. Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., and her baby daughter left El Paso recently for Angel Island, Cal. Mrs. Franklin has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of El Paso, for some little time past.

Major Magoffin, of El Paso, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket next month. Mr. Magoffin is the father of Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Lieutenant Glasgow, 2d Cav., and is well known in Army circles.

There are now being printed in the El Paso "Herald" the reports and reconnaissances of the route from San Antonio, Texas, to the Pacific coast, which were made in 1849 by the Government. Officers from the 5th and 3d Infantries assisted the topographical engineers in the work. Nearly all of the officers and men engaged in the work are now dead.

A train of fifteen cars having three hundred horses of the 10th Cavalry passed through El Paso last week, en route for San Francisco and Manila.

Since the storm six years ago, which demolished the commissary and damaged the barracks and several other buildings at the post, there has not been anything resembling it until last week, when for three days and nights the wind blew a gale almost without cessation. Fortunately no damage was done.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 2, 1901.

The Home Battalion (2d) of the 5th Infantry left here on March 26 for the Philippines. Lieutenant Colonel Bowman, in command, left with the first section of the train, which carried the troops through to San Francisco without change. Capt. W. H. Chatfield was in charge of the second section. Other officers on duty with the command were: Lieutenants Bomford, Campbell, Trott, Armstrong and Scher, also Dr. Hack and Dr. Chaffee.

Mrs. Bowman accompanied her husband. The only other ladies going were Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Trott and Mrs. Partello, who, with her little son, will join Captain Partello in Manila. Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Bomford remain at Sheridan.

Mrs. Bubb has just returned from a three months' visit to the Philippines, where she made a short visit to Colonel Bubb in Tarlac. Miss Clara Bubb remains in Manila to make an extended visit with friends.

Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, who has been spending the winter in the East, has returned to pack her household goods, and intends to join Colonel Coolidge in San Francisco on his arrival there in the latter part of April.

Captain McGlachlin has left to join his new battery at Fort Slocum. He will shortly be joined by Mrs. McGlachlin and children.

General and Mrs. Viele, who have been spending most of the winter in the garrison, leave about April 1 to make their home in California.

Lieutenant Brooke, lately transferred from the 5th Infantry to the Artillery Corps, remains temporarily on duty with the 29th Infantry.

Capt. Max Wessendorf, retired, was this week a visitor at the Fort.

A correspondent of the St. Paul "Dispatch" calls attention to the fact that during the St. Patrick's day parade, when probably twenty national flags were borne past hundreds of spectators, not one man was seen to raise his hat or in any way salute the national colors.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 3, 1901.

The following is the record of results of the various events at the Seventh Annual Indoor Competition, held on Saturday, March 23, in the gymnasium: Standing high jump, won by Wilson, '04, 4 feet 7 inches; Nelly and Abbot, '02, tied for second; record, 5 feet. Standing broad jump, won by Nelly, '02, 10 feet 8 inches; Abbot, '02, second; record, 10 feet 7½ inches. Putting the shot, Nelly, '02, 39 feet 6 inches; Bunker, '03, second; record, 33 feet 3 inches. Pole climbing, Wuest, '04; Jennings, '02, second; time, 6 3-5 seconds; record, 5 4-5 seconds. 20-yard dash, Barlow, '02; Herr, '02, second; time, 3 seconds; record, 2 4-5 seconds. Running high jump, Carrithers, '03, 5 feet 3 inches; Herr and Shannon, '02, and Stilwell, '04, tied for second; record, 5 feet 9 inches. Fence vault, Class A, Nelly, '02, 6 feet 11 inches; Frankenberger and Jennings, '02, tied for second; Class B, Sheridan, '02, 6 feet 6 inches. Final, Nelly, 6 feet 11 inches; record, 6 feet 10 inches. Horizontal bars, Casad, '02; Singles, '04, second; Mueller, '01, third.

Sabre bout, Hinrichs, '02, defeated Goodspeed, '02. Rope climb, Pendleton, '03; Jennings, '02, second; time, 10 2-5 seconds; record, 7 4-5 seconds. Side horse, Hodges, '02, L. G. Brown, '03, second; W. A. Mitchell, '02, third. Foil bout, Nichols, '03, defeated Strong, '04. Parallel bats, Ward, '04; Wuest, '03, second; Hodges, '02, third. Long horse, Dockery, '02; Mitchell, '02, second; Hodges, '02, third. Potato race, Garber, '03, 35 4-5 seconds; Kehler, '02, second; record, 36 seconds. Rings, Wuest, '03; Farnum, '03, second; Bunker, '03, third. Tug of war, Class of '04 defeated class of '03.

The Pierce-Curriet-Foster Memorial Prize for best all around gymnast, won by Hodges, '02. Prize for best all around athlete, Nelly, '02. Points made by respective classes: '02, 77 1-3; '03, 52 5-6; '04, 19 5-6.

It will be seen that a number of records were broken; it is also said that the tumbling of Mueller and Bunker was the best ever witnessed in the gymnasium.

The uniform and equipments of the master of the sword shall be that prescribed for first lieutenants of the staff of the Army, with the arms of the Military Academy in gold upon the collar of the blouse.

The following schedule of baseball games will interest all lovers of this sport, to which new impetus has been given this season by the prospective game with the Naval Academy team at Annapolis.

Baseball schedule for spring of 1901: April 20, Union College; April 24, Manhattan College; April 27, Hamilton College; May 1, University of Vermont; May 4, Rutgers College; May 8, Riverview Military Academy; May 11, Lehigh University; May 15, New York University; May 18, U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis; May 22, N. Y. State Normal School; May 25, University of Maryland; May 29, Trinity College; June 8, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

With the exception of the game with Annapolis, all of the games will be played at West Point. Cadet Longley is manager of the team and Cadet Abbot is captain.

The interment of the remains of Mrs. Black, widow of the late Col. Henry M. Black, took place on Thursday afternoon, March 28, at the post cemetery.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Edgerton's on Thursday afternoon. "Washington Irving" was the subject of discussion.

The class album of 1901 has been received at the library. It is of similar size and design to that for 1900, bound in black morocco.

Lieut. Walter D. Smith, the first member of the class to marry, was captain of the football team, and during the summer of 1900 captain of Co. D. Mrs. Smith, nee Egerton, has made many friends during frequent visits to the post. Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith are now at Fort Myer awaiting the departure of the officer's regiment for the Philippines.

The new polo ponies are being trained and exercised on the cavalry plain, and much interest is felt in the added importance attaching to the game by Captain Treat's interest and skill in it.

The present week is marked by frequent services at the cadet chapel and at the Roman Catholic chapel. Bishop Potter will visit the cadet chapel for confirmation on May 12.

Among the post-lenten festivities will be a card party in Cullum Hall by Mrs. MacArthur on Tuesday evening, April 9. On April 20 "A Day in Japan," an operetta arranged by Mrs. Shipman, will be given in the same building.

The following have been among recent visitors: Gen. J. F. Kent, a guest of Captain Hobbs, Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Medical Corps, registered at the hotel; Capt. Charles P. Ellicott, U. S. A., retired, and W. P. Robert, U. S. N., also registered there. Miss Newton is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Tillman, and Lieutenant and Mrs. George P. Howell are guests of the Misses Davis.

Professor Davis returned on Monday from a brief trip to Washington. Professor Fiebeger has sailed for Manila. Lieutenant Braden is expected home very soon from a sojourn in Cuba. Professor and Mrs. Edgerton expect to spend the coming summer abroad. Captain Landis intends making a trip to Europe with his bride immediately after their marriage in June. The quarters recently vacated by Captain Morrow have been assigned to Captain Landis.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS COAL PASSERS.

U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 30 is an extract from a letter written to the N. Y. "Sun" by one "J. De F. B." In it he states that officers go down into the coal lighters and work with a shovel as do the men, coming up after their labor as black and dirty as the worst of them. He also mentions that an enlisted man vested with authority is the greatest snob imaginable. I respectfully beg to flatly contradict this, no doubt most excellently informed gentleman. In seven years' service I have seen an officer in a coal lighter, nor could I find by inquiring around among my shipmates, men who have seen twenty and thirty years' service, any one case of the kind. Our officers, I am pleased to say, are, with very few exceptions, "gentlemen and officers," and they know that the Government is not paying them to shovel coal. As to an enlisted man being a snob, the idea is really laughable. They have no opportunity to be, and, to use a naval idiom, "J. De F. B." is "talking through his watch-cap." In our Navy are some one hundred and fifty warrant officers and chief warrant officers, gentlemen, let it be understood, in every sense of the word; many of them are sent on recruiting duty, which is a very responsible position; others have charge of our large tug, while others are given charge of powder stations. These men all rose from the much belittled

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and abused bluejacket, the bluejacket whom every stay-at-home seemed crazy to grasp by the hand, very probably "J. De F. B." among them, during our late war, but now reviled and sneered at. This is the man we make our warrant officer of, and whom we hope soon to make a commissioned officer. I would like to place myself on record as saying that I have met more gentlemen with blue shirts on their backs serving Uncle Sam than I have ever met at one time before, and those who have not the polish of the drawing room are at least diamonds in the rough.

A. G. B., U. S. N.

We learn that the article referred to in the above letter, signed "J. De F. B." was not written by George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N., as has been suggested.

MODERN ARTILLERY.

In a paper read before the English Society of Arts on March 6, Lieut. A. T. Dawson, late R. N.; ordnance director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, recommends that the old obsolete British war ships should be sold instead of having more money expended on them, or else armed with modern artillery, the latter being recommended. There are still many out-of-date muzzle loaders in the British Navy as well as in the forts. There are at least eighteen vessels in the British Navy armed with muzzle loaders, viz.: *Inflexible, Dreadnaught, Glutton, Orion, Monarch, *Alexandra, *Superb, *Temeraire, *Hercate, Cyclops, Gorgon, *Agamemnon, *Ajax, *Sultan, *Hercules, *Hotspur, Scorpion, Wivern. (Those with an asterisk carry some quick-fires of from 4-in. to 6-in. caliber.) A badly armed ship may easily be put out of action by a ship having only a few modern guns, and such a vessel of the Inflexible class absorbs a crew of 485, costing \$242,500 per annum, besides her expenditure for coal and other supplies. The money could better be spent on quick-firing guns for arming merchant ships. Every British merchantman of 3,000 tons or over should have suitable deck attachments to accommodate 6-in. quick-firing guns. Modern explosives have more than trebled the energy of guns and rendered obsolete artillery not only useless but dangerous. They give higher energies and a quicker fire, burning the powder so clean and so much slower that elaborate sponging is no longer required and longer guns can be used with a greater number of expansions. Nitro-cellulose powders have proven to be the best, and nearly all the great countries have adopted them except England. The cordite, used in England for the past nine years, contains about 57 per cent of nitro-glycerine. Lieutenant Dawson says:

"I understand the experience with this nitro-cellulose powder in the United States Navy is everything that could be desired, although I believe they are constantly carrying out experiments with a view to improvement. The United States land service, however, have until quite recently used a nitro-glycerine powder containing about 10 per cent, nitro-glycerine. The experience they have had with their powder has been anything but satisfactory, and on many occasions they have had serious high pressures in their guns, in some cases completely destroying the artillery using it."

The temperature of explosion of cordite is practically double that of nitro-cellulose powder and exceeds the melting point of steel, so that the erosion of the gun is much greater. This enlarges the chamber, diminishes the pressure, varies the velocity and thus the range, and prevents the proper centering of the projectile. According to "Engineering" many British field pieces in the Transvaal have been returned "badly eroded," and, further, many of the 4.7-in. guns in the Transvaal, supplied by the Navy from Simon's Town, were constantly having to be replaced owing to the wear in the bore quite spoiling the shooting.

Cordite limits velocities to 2,500 feet, whereas with nitro-cellulose powders velocities up to and exceeding 3,000 feet can be obtained. An efficient gas check will lengthen the life of the gun, but it will have much more valuable effects if used with nitro-cellulose powders. Experiments cited by Lieutenant Dawson show that these powders, if properly made, will preserve their chemical and ballistic qualities when stored in the hottest climates, in spite of statements to the contrary, and they will, in cartridges of the smallest service size, at normal temperatures, give higher ballistics than cordite. They are the only powders with which we can obtain constant high velocities up to say 5,000 foot-seconds.

Next to proper powders good sights are essential to accuracy, and telescopic sights are recommended. Sir Howard Grubb, of Dublin, has invented a sight in which he has been able to devise an arrangement by which an imaginary image, which is practically in focus with the object aimed at, can be brought into the alignment, so that no parallax is caused in the eye, thus rendering the sighting very simple.

As to mountings, there is no doubt that the gun, which is designed to move axially with its bore, with as little jump as possible, will give at all angles of elevation the best results, and hydraulic cylinders are best calculated to produce this result. For field guns the most important point to be aimed at is accuracy of fire at long ranges in conjunction with a quick rate of fire with the minimum of weight behind the horses. The Boers fired with some effect at 11,000 yards. The greatest accuracy is obtained at these long ranges with a heavy type of shrapnel. Though this entails an increase in the number of battery wagons it will not entail an increase in the number of men and horses for a modern battery.

The greatest attention should be given to the time fuses, and the best is the Krupp used in the Philippines. It can always be kept screwed to the shell, and all that has to be done in setting it is to turn a ring to the required distance by means of an ordinary tommy. Such an arrangement admits of very rapid time setting, which, with modern artillery, is absolutely essential.

The French are credited with having the most efficient artillery in Europe, using a shrapnel weighing about 8 kilos (17.64 lbs.) with a velocity of 1,700 feet and over 30 rounds per minute, using fixed ammunition. The gunner sits on the carriage during firing, which tends to steady the piece. The German mounting is similar to that of the French.

The Austrians have in use a field howitzer using a 300-lb. shell with a heavy bursting charge of a high explosion. It can be got into position and made ready for firing in 20 minutes. The gun, with its cradle, axle, etc., is carried in one load on a four-wheeled wagon; the lower carriage, bedplate, etc., is carried on a similar arrangement as a second load.

The lecturer also described the Vickers-Maxim mountain gun, automatic small arms, heavy types of automatic guns and sea service ordnance, his lecture being illustrated by pictures thrown on to a screen. Of the mountings for 13-inch guns in our Alabama class we are told that "the United States authorities do not claim to obtain more than one round in two minutes from each of these guns mounted, as against the four which will be obtained from the British mounting." A diagram show-

ing the mounting of the heavy guns in the Kearsarge and Kentucky was spoken of as of special interest. The lecturer said: "The system is the superimposed turret type of two 8-inch guns above two 13-inch guns. I am told that this arrangement has been successful from an artillery point of view, but it would strike me as being exceedingly heavy and dangerous, because if one turret is put out of action, it means that four of the principal guns of the ship are hors de combat."

Another writer who has recently considered the subject of field artillery is Lieut. Col. J. A. Coxhead, who commanded the Indian Brigade Division, R. E. A., during the investment of Ladysmith. In a paper in the "Journal of the Royal Artillery Institution" he draws these deductions from his long and rather trying experiences: (1) The futility of artillery fire at excessive ranges; (2) the futility of any projectile except shrapnel bursting above ground; (3) the futility of all machine guns without mobility; and (5) the excellence of British in ordinary field operations; (4) the futility of position guns without mobility; and (5) the excellence of our own 15 prs. Taking the figures of his own brigade division, 39 officers and men killed and wounded, Colonel Coxhead pronounces the losses from the Boer fire "astonishingly small," considering that on all occasions when the batteries were engaged they advanced in the open against an enemy and guns absolutely concealed, and that his batteries were encamped in the open throughout the siege.

Colonel Coxhead is of opinion that field guns cannot carry a common shell powerful enough to be used against works of any description, and that what field artillery with their time shrapnels cannot do must be done by howitzers and heavy batteries. Of the "pom-pom" the writer says: "I know of no damage inflicted by the Boer machine-guns, including these 'pom-poms,' at all commensurate with the hysterical clamor raised concerning them. I can recall the fact of one infantryman being killed and one cavalryman wounded by pom-poms, but no more, in the course of my experience. Colonel Coxhead has no faith after what he saw in Natal, in 'non-mobile' heavy guns dragged to some spot where force they must remain during the day." On the other hand heavy batteries, equipped like the 30-pr. ones of India, he pronounces "invaluable."

The English 15-pr. has "the best gun in Natal and was well worked up by its ammunition." It would have been still more valuable with a range of 6,000 yards.

One hundred and eight 15-pr. quick-firing field guns have been specially manufactured in Germany for the use of British field artillery, and issued to field batteries for experimental purposes only. They will be subjected to the most crucial tests, both as regards the power, range and accuracy of the guns, as well as the strength and mobility of their mountings. The "Engineer" says: "So far the results have been favorable to the guns themselves. They are sighted up to 16 deg. of elevation, which give a range of over 8,000 yards, and the practice, even at that long distance, has been uncommonly good. But the mountings have proved unequal to the strain brought upon them during the process of absorption of the shock of recoil. The absorption itself has been perfect, but the effect of its action upon the carriage most disastrous. Axletrees have doubled up and split into several fragments—the majority of the fractures being at the center, where the central pivot of the gun's bed passes through. Other portions of the mountings have given way in a similar manner; the wheels also have exhibited decided signs of weakness, and will probably develop still more startling indications in this direction after they have been bumped about over the rough ground near Okehampton. All of the faults hitherto observed in the new field equipment are, however, due to defects in the manufacture of the mountings only, and have no association with the nature or make of the guns. Moreover, such defects can be remedied with comparative ease, as they are the consequence of indifferent work, not of a bad system."

NOTES OF THE 16TH INFANTRY.

We made some remarks recently on the advantage the study of Spanish would prove to our soldiers. Now we note that a Spanish school has been opened at Aparsi, Luzon, under the direction of Private Meyler, Co. A, 16th Inf., interpreter at Colonel Hood's headquarters. The class is conducted two hours each evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

A substitute for the canteen, in some respects, is reported from Aparsi, Luzon, where the post chapel and Y. M. C. A. now occupy new and agreeable quarters. The Aparsi "News" says: "The Y. M. C. A. is now under the direction of Chaplain Springer, who has worked faithfully to place it on a proper basis. Through his efforts the soldiers now have the opportunity to pass a pleasant evening in a spacious, well-lighted hall, where the late papers, magazines, a good library and a vast array of innocent parlor games are at their disposal."

The wide range of talent in the 16th Infantry was shown recently. At one of the concerts of the band of the 16th, at Aparsi, Luzon, there was played a march by one of the members, Sergt. William Brinsmead. The title of the piece was "Las Campanas de Luzon" (The Bells of Luzon). It proved to be an excellently arranged composition, reflecting much credit on the Sergeant. The rendition of the piece was rapturously encored by both the Americans and natives. At Solano, same district, the natives arranged for a great celebration of a saint's day, lasting a whole week. An immense bamboo theatre was constructed, comedies, choruses and dances were given, and the Filipinos for miles around flocked in. After all their preparation it remained for Privates Warner and St. John, of K Co., 16th Inf., to carry off the honors of the week. They gave an acrobatic sketch the last night that took the natives by storm. The latter couldn't get enough, and pronounced it "mucho bueno."

Co. K, 16th Inf., arrived at Aparsi on Jan. 1 from Solano. They were royally received at the dock by the band and the soldiers of the post. This company is the largest in the regiment, being 127 strong. "As the new arrivals were escorted to their quarters by the regimental band," says the Aparsi "News," "they presented a very warlike appearance indeed, and plainly showed the effects of their long, muddy march from Solano to Cauayan. The contrast between their appearance and that of the neat, well-groomed soldiers here was noticeably evident, but they all seemed to be in excellent spirits, and from appearances none could think that they suffered any ill effects, physically, from their long stay in the mountains. The company is in command of 1st Lieutenant Gowen and 2d Lieutenant Lyons."

New Year's was the occasion of many banquets and receptions tendered by the officers and prominent people at Aparsi, on the extreme northern edge of Luzon. A banquet and reception at District Headquarters, by Col-

onel Hood, was one of the most brilliant of the gatherings. The district commander and staff, dressed in full uniform, began receiving at 10 a. m., and all who accepted the Colonel's cordial invitation were received in true democratic fashion. Among those in attendance were: Major Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., Acting I. G.; Major Swift, chief surgeon, 2d District, accompanied by Mrs. Swift; Captain Lassiter, Captain Newton, Regimental Q. M. and Collector of Internal Revenue; Captain Beckurtz, Adj't, and Acting A. G.; Capt. W. C. Bennett, Capt. J. B. Bennet, C. O., Post of Aparsi, 16th Inf.; Captain Povey, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Captain Woodward, A. C. S., U. S. V.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Sorley, Lieutenant Ridener, Lieutenant Simmons, Lieutenant Adams, 16th Inf.; Dr. Edmondson, A. A. surgeon, U. S. A.; Dr. Mentzer, A. A. surgeon, U. S. A. and Chaplain Springer. A large percentage of the prominent Filipinos were present and mingled in the throng. Several of the prominent Spanish and Filipino people residing in the city also tendered receptions to their friends, which were well attended by the enlisted men and the prominent natives of the city. At night a grand ball was given at the Tribunal, which was well attended. Music was furnished by the 16th Infantry Band.

Sergeant Harfes, Co. H, 16th Inf., commanding the detachment at Maluna, with twelve men, was guided to a cuartel camp near the south bank of the Calangan or Abiauan River, attacking it at daylight on Jan. 17, killing Lieut. Mariano Olgado and five privates and wounding a large number. A considerable quantity of rice, maize and other rations, with clothing and uniforms, was destroyed.

The Aparsi "News" of Jan. 26 said: "The work of breaking the horses which arrived on the Port Albert has been a feature of the week's excitement, the work being done by a number of the recently arrived recruits. Many of the steeds bucked and side-stepped most artistically, furnishing much amusement for the crowd of onlookers who had congregated about the parade grounds to witness the sport. Some of the animals were quite tame and were easily handled, but the majority of them were the reverse, some being so ambitious that it took the combined efforts of several men to handle them with any degree of safety. The sport lasted three days, after which the horses gave up. The majority of the rookies proved themselves good practical horsemen, but a few were destroyed."

We spoke last week of the cockroaches in the Philippines that have conspired to eat the postage stamps off the letters mailed by the American soldiers. Now the native monkeys seem to go them one better, if we can judge from the recent experience of the postmaster at Aparsi, Luzon, the station of the 16th Infantry. The postmaster, upon his return from his noonday meal, was shocked to find his office in a state of disorder. The floor, desks, cabinets, windows and most of the mail matter were bountifully besmeared with ink, and letters and papers were scattered about promiscuously. The postmaster was at a loss to understand the cause until he spied a monkey sitting placidly in the transom over the office door, polishing his handsome whiskers with a lotion, of which red and black ink and the contents of a bottle of mucilage formed the principal ingredients. A chase of twenty minutes resulted in nothing but the further wrecking of the interior and the plentiful baptism of the P. M. with a bottle of ink which the simian had buried at the official, with unerringness of aim quite strange for a native. The postmaster thought the time had arrived for exchanging the missile compliment, and after the tenth shot with his revolver (being a civilian), he laid his tormentor low. Any of the friends of the 16th Infantry receiving letters with weird postmarks will understand they are souvenirs of that exciting occasion.

49TH VOL. INFANTRY NEWS.

When Capt. D. J. Gilmer, 49th Vol. Inf., came to leave Linao, Northern Luzon, a reception was tendered him by the natives, the leading Filipinos of Linao and vicinity being present. Captain Gilmer was for some time as a 1st lieutenant in command of the forces of Linao. On his promotion to the command of a company he was transferred to Cordon. One feature of the farewell reception at Linao was an address to the natives by Captain Gilmer, in the course of which he said:

"My dear people, with the visible negro blood that flows through the veins of my body, I would be the last man on earth to try to deceive you or to sanction the cause of your oppressors. The U. S. Government of America is a true democracy, and the majority of our national legislative representatives are Christian men, opposed to the oppression of human and religious rights; and to enforce their protective policy to all people, stand the soldiers of that noble republic, under the shadow of my country's flag, ready and willing to obey the command to march against the iron gateways of infamy in the face of the most destructive fortifications in defense of their country's subjects."

"As I leave you, I turn you over to a kind officer, who will share your burdens, and as I do so, my last request to you is to dispel the belief that all white men are unfair to the negro race, and to teach your children to judge men according to the deeds of the individual and not by the color of his skin. The war of your people against the sovereignty of the United States has been that of misunderstanding, and the loss on both sides can never be compensated; but let us hope that those who still encourage its cruel continuation may live to have their hearts renovated by the love of our patron saint and to see the folly of their great sin. Let us look with love and pity on the mounds over the graves of the Filipinos and the Americans who fell in the recent battle of your town."

The Aparsi "News" said of Captain Gilmer: "Too much cannot be said of the good work of this officer at Linao."

A soldier in the Philippines, writing home to St. Joseph, Mo., says: "When I first came to Cebu, it was certainly a very much rundown city and far behind the times, but now they have got far enough along to play golf and football. There is also a bicycle club formed here, and it has over five hundred members. A bicycle which costs one in the States \$25 can readily be sold here for 150 pesos, or \$75 gold. All money you understand, is reckoned at Mexican value in silver, a peso being worth 50 cents. Twenty-five schools are now running in Cebu, and there is a large attendance at each. I presume this will cause them to look forward to the blessings of a democratic government. There is noticeably a large number now who wear clothes who did not a year ago. I saw at that time well to do business men whose wearing apparel consisted of a 'G-string' and a smile. This is yet true of a large number, but those Americans who are in power here are after the coming generation."—New York Tribune.

STATE TROOPS.

71ST NEW YORK—COL WM. G. BATES.

Review by Governor Odell, of New York, for which the 71st regiment, in command of Colonel Bates, paraded at its armory on the evening of March 29, was an event which drew an immense audience and the display reflected the utmost credit upon the entire command. Formations were prompt and cleanly executed, men steady, and the marching movements performed in a manner that left nothing to be desired. In fact, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was among the special guests, declared that during his experience of some eight years as colonel of the 71st, he had never seen it look better, and General Greene is known to be an officer who is not in the habit of paying undeserved compliments.

In the review Governor Odell was accompanied by Adjutant General Hoffman, Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, Major Bird and Major Sherrill, of his personal staff, and the following aides from the National Guard: Major Davis, 13th regiment; Captain Sadler, 30th Sep. Co.; Captain Ross, 8th regiment; Captain Byrne, 9th regiment; Capt. Debevoise, Troop C; Lieutenant Thompson, 12th Sep. Co., and Commander Frye, Naval Militia. Following the review, which was in line of masses, came evening parade in line, and a short regimental drill. In all its exhibitions the regiment, it is sufficient to say, made a fine showing.

During the parade Co. B, Captain Beekman, was ordered to the front and centre, and presented with the "Banks" trophy for rifle shooting. An event of unusual interest and enjoyment to those present was the gathering of the officers of the regiment and special guests to meet the Governor and staff at a luncheon in the armory following the drill. Captain True had charge of the commissary stores, and there was nothing wanting, the experts said, in either quantity or quality.

The first toast offered by Colonel Bates was to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which was heartily drank, and Governor Odell in responding said it gave him great pleasure to meet the members of the guard, and that he desired to advance its interests whenever he could. "I have been a member of the guard myself," said the Governor, "and in a Newburg company, which was so healthy that we hadn't a death in eight years and every man held on, which explains why I never rose higher than 3d sergeant." The Governor then went on to explain the necessity of the guard as an aid to the civil government. He praised the war record of the 71st, which he said had a place in the hearts of the people. He decried criticism of an organization that had borne the brunt of battle by those who were absent. Governor Odell counseled support of the colonel by every officer and man in it, and said: "The efficiency of the National Guard depends upon the interest the individual takes in his own organization."

Major General Greene when called upon for remarks complimented the regiment upon its showing, and the pleasure he took in witnessing the display. He also referred to the fact that Governor Odell was the first Governor that had ever served with the guard which General Greene said was of special benefit to it. He further stated that the years he had commanded the 71st were among the pleasantest in his life, and that its officers and men were always loyal to him and he wished them well.

General Butt in his remarks said that he was pleased to observe the touch of elbow among organizations, but that there should be more of it. He also referred to the extensive experience and fame of General Greene and said: "When I was lieutenant colonel of the 12th, I often dropped around to the 71st to see what Colonel Greene was doing." General Butt also declared that no officer should be kept in the guard for sentiment, and any man that could not toe the mark should get out. He complimented the regiment on its success, and said that he was glad to be with it.

Adjutant General Hoffman in making a few remarks said that he would spend the appropriation allowed as far as possible, and to the best advantage. He was pleased he said with the work of the guard in general and paid a high compliment to the 71st.

Col. Augustus T. Francis for the veterans spoke of the tender spot the 71st had in the hearts of all, and in none more than his own. He counseled harmony and referred to the honorable record of the command for 49 years, both in the service of the United States and for the State. All the speakers were most enthusiastically received.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Brown canvas tents are hereafter to be issued to the militia of Massachusetts for camp purposes. Three hundred of these tents have been received from the general government, and the supply will be gradually increased. New marquees of brown canvas have also been ordered. The use of brown canvas instead of white will be appreciated by those who have to use tents in the field. General Mathews proposes to have some march-outs again this season during the tour of duty for the 1st brigade during its annual encampment at Framingham, which commences June 21. He hopes to enlarge on his original idea this year, going farther away from his base camp and continuing the operations at greater length over new ground.

Both the 1st and 2d Co.'s of the Connecticut Foot Guard will accompany Governor McLean on his trip to the Pan-American Exposition. They will travel in a special train, leaving New Haven on June 24. Connecticut day at the Exposition will be observed on the 26th. The guard will remain at the Exposition a week and make some side trips to places of interest.

The 7th New York, Colonel Appleton, will be on duty at the State Camp at Peekskill from June 15 to 22. As to whether the several batteries will make a practice march to the camp or not will depend upon the amount of money available for camp purposes.

The official returns of the 69th N. Y. for March 31 show the aggregate strength of the command to be 675 officers and men. It is also worthy of note that Adjutant Foley was the first to get his returns to brigade headquarters.

Colonel Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of New York, has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for supplying every man now in the guard who has ever served on the State team with a medal. All those who have won the Governor's cup have been presented with a certificate.

An event of interest in New York City on Monday evening, April 8, will be the review of the 22d regiment, Colonel Bartlett, by Gen. McCosky Butt.

The veterans of the 71st New York will hold their annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel Saturday evening, April 20.

Headquarters of the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y., General Butt, have been removed to 3 West 66th street, where they will remain until the completion of the new armory of the 1st Battery, which will be provided with suitable quarters for the brigade commander. The armory should be completed next spring.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of February, 1901, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st regiment, 87.95; 2d regiment, 93.96; 3d regiment, 78.53; 4th regiment, 84.87; Brigade Signal Corps, 93.71; machine-gun battery, 96.77; Separate Co., 80.03; Bat. A, 77.79; Naval Battalion, 81.84.

General Roe will review the 3d Battery, N. G. N. Y., on April 12 at its armory.

The 2d Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., will hold a burlesque circus on April 26 and 27 at the Bedford Riding Academy, Brooklyn. A review of the command will also be held April 10 by General McLeer.

At the annual election of the officers of the Old Guard of New York the following officers were elected for one year: Major S. Ellis Briggs, unanimously elected major commanding the Old Guard for the fifth term. A Co.—Capt. Beldin J. Rogers; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Blohm; 2d Lieut. John Parr; B Co.—Capt. Wm. H. Truman; 1st Lieut. S. L. H. Ward; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Huestis; C Co.—Capt. Frank H. C. Clement; 1st Lieut. Byron Algier; 2d Lieut. D. H. Lichtenstein; Treasurer, Capt. James F. Wenman. After the election a most sumptuous banquet was served to the members, furnished by the newly-elected members.

The first of the Massachusetts militia camps will open at South Framingham on June 22, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews having asked to hold the camp of the 1st Brigade from June 22 to 28.

Harlem B Co., 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., announce joint athletic games with the St. George Athletic Club at the armory on Saturday evening, April 13, 1901. Dancing to follow the games. Among the participants in the games are members of the leading athletic clubs and universities, as well as prominent military athletes. Tickets may be procured from Corp. Henry Daube, 882 Jackson avenue, New York City, from any member of Co. B or at the armory.

Adjutant General Royster, of North Carolina, announces the following appointments on the general staff: Brig. Gen. Beverly S. Royster, adjutant general and chief of staff, Jan. 15, 1901; Col. T. H. Bain, inspector general, Jan. 24, 1901; Col. Francis A. Macon, quartermaster general and chief of ordnance, Jan. 15, 1901; Col. Robert S. Young, surgeon general, Jan. 24, 1901; Col. Walker Taylor, paymaster general, Feb. 16, 1901; Col. S. J. Cobb, inspector of small arms practice, Jan. 24, 1901; Col. William J. Hannah, judge advocate general, Jan. 24, 1901; Col. P. M. Pearall, military secretary, Jan. 15, 1901; Col. John S. Cunningham, aide-de-camp, Jan. 16, 1901; Col. Joseph E. Robinson, aide-de-camp, Jan. 16, 1901; Col. W. D. Pollock, aide-de-camp, Jan. 16, 1901; Col. J. Harper Erwin, aide-de-camp, Jan. 16, 1901; Col. Alfred Williams, assistant adjutant general, Jan. 24, 1901; Major Wyndham E. Gary, assistant Q. M. general, Feb. 23, 1901; Major Charles H. White, assistant inspector of small arms practice, March 6, 1901.

Major-elect Alexander S. Williams, of the 71st N. Y., who resigned a few days since, was a very energetic officer and a veteran of the Cuban campaign. He was quite prominent in rifle shooting and was in charge of the regimental rifle team for several years, and his company has held the athletic championship of the regiment for some time.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent at Calivo, P. I., writes that all the available men of Cos. A, C and K, 6th Infantry, recently went out on a five-day hike, going out to Madalag, passing through Malinao and Rosario. From Malinao Cos. A and C started about an hour before Co. K. The latter company was fired on when near Rosario, and near Madalag the column was fired on again. In both cases the Filipinos soon ceased firing and retreated. Rain came down in torrents, rendering the streams and roads all but impassable. At Madalag the column stayed two nights. On their return Cos. A and C were just in the act of entering the church at Rosario for dinner, in single file, when, without warning, the insurgents opened a brisk fire on them from the hills surrounding the town and from trenches on top of the hill across the river, at ranges varying from 500 to 700 yards. In less time than it takes to tell it, both companies were out, and with Co. K were raking the tops of the surrounding hills and sending volleys into the trenches across the river, 700 yards distant. The Americans got the range on the trenches at the first volley, and the insurgents soon vacated them. Meantime, a party of the Americans charged across the rice fields. The mud and water averaged about waist deep, consequently "charging" was slow and extremely difficult. When they finally reached solid ground once more, which was at the base of the foot hill where the enemy had seemed to be in greatest numbers, no enemy was to be seen. There were no casualties on the American side. The rest of the march back was uneventful.

An evidence of the military activity in the Philippines that has resulted in the wholesale surrenders of rebel forces is given by the record reported by Major W. C. Forbush, 9th Cav., commanding at Guinobatan, Albay, for the month of December, 1900. In the month the troops under his command made 25 expeditions against the enemy and took part in 11 engagements. The operations resulted as follows: Enemy killed and wounded, 44; captured, 48; rifles captured, 1; stores captured and destroyed, 4; cuartel containing 2400 pounds of rice; 250 gallons of vino; 8 pounds of powder; 10 pounds saltpeter; 15 pounds of lead; 300 pounds of fish; 500 packages cigarettes, and 150 Krag shells; enemies surrendered, 3; casualties on our side, wounded, 2.

A recent issue of the Aparsi "News," the Journal of the 16th Inf., said: "News has been received here that a refrigerating transport has left Manila with a cargo of fresh beef which is to be distributed to the troops stationed at the several ports between here and Manila. All the boys are anxiously awaiting her arrival, as frozen meat will be something on the order of a luxury just now as it has been some times since fresh meat of any description could be procured."

The "News" of Aparsi, northern Luzon, recently spoke of the visit of inspection by Lieut. C. W. Weeks, 16th Inf., to the schools of the district to which he distributed books and supplies. Speaking of his prospective change of station, the "News" said: "Lieut. Weeks

is a most genial and accomplished officer and his many friends in Aparsi wish him health, happiness and success abundant in all his future undertakings and duties."

The work of organizing and equipping the native battalion of soldiery in the Aparsi district, Luzon, will be under the supervision of 1st Lieut. C. W. Castle, 16th Inf., who will also command the battalion after its formation. The four companies will be known as Companies A, B, C and D. 2d Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., will organize and command Company A, at Echague; 2d Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, 16th Inf., Co. B, at Ilagan; 2d Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf., Co. C, at Tuguegarao; 2d Lieut. D. B. Lyon, 16th Inf., Co. D, at Aparsi. The officer in command of the battalion is allowed a detail of one non-commissioned officer as an assistant and each officer designated as company commander is allowed a detail of two non-commissioned officers as assistants. The men for the several companies of this battalion are to be drawn from Cagayan and Ilocanos residing in the District, at a ratio of about three Cagayan to two Ilocanos, except that a contingent from the province of Nueva Viscaya. All applicants for service in this organization must come recommended by the presidents of their pueblo and cabezas of the various barrios. Each applicant is required to sign an agreement that he will faithfully serve the United States of America as a scout in the battalion of Filipino scouts for a period of six months, unless sooner released; and further agree to accept the pay and allowances and be governed by all such laws, orders and regulations as have been or may hereafter be established. The pay and allowances of these scouts will be the same as that established in G. O. 25, 1900, Division of the Philippines, which provides for payment per month as follows: Sergeant Major, Q. M. Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant and First Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant-Major Kitchell and 1st Sergeant Davis, Co. K, 16th Inf., have been detailed to assist in recruiting Co. D, and Sergeant Castlebury and Corporal Moseley, Co. I, 16th Inf., have been detailed to assist with Co. C. The work of organizing Co. D began at Aparsi, on Jan. 23.

The correspondent of the Manila "Times" describes the normal school at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao: "The school is in a stone building one story high, and contains one large class-room. It is presided over by Professor Coiton, of the Board of Education, who is assisted by Corporal S. West and Edward S. Harvey, of Co. F, 31st Vol. Inf. There are four classes of both sexes, and the studies mostly pursued are arithmetic, reading, geography and history, especial attention being given to geography and common history of the United States. The correspondent comments on the difficulty of bringing home to the Filipinos an idea of what constitutes in view of the fact that the native who does not know the multiplication table and can neither read nor write but who can recite the names of all the Santos in the calendar is looked upon by his fellow men as superior and educated."

On the night of Feb. 8, a detachment of soldiers and scouts entered Banna, northwest Luzon, and surprised a party of insurgents in the school house. In attempting to escape, one was killed and seven others were captured. Among those captured was the president of Banna, Nicolas Maulit. The one killed was a former president of Banna who was reported kidnapped. A most vile band of insurgent murderers was unearthed by the chief of detectives, Crispulo Patajo, which has been operating around Vigan. Their members acknowledge to have murdered and buried thirty persons. The natives in the vicinity were so terrorized, that they did not even report one of these murders, all of which took place within six months. Another gang has been unearthed who murdered nine persons. Both of these gangs claim to be under insurgent leaders.

Gen. Tinio, one of the handful of rebel leaders left in the field, had a brisk fight Feb. 12 in Ilocos Sur province according to a report of General Young, stating that Captain Green left Santa Maria on that day with fifty men and met the enemy near the barrio of Napalong, about eight miles from Santa Maria, with General Tinio in command. Captain Green fought until his ammunition ran low. After an hour's fighting and finding it impossible to flank the enemy on account of the difficult mountains to be climbed, and being flanked on two sides, he fell back two hundred yards, taking up a strong position and then sent for ammunition. The enemy were firing two cannon. Before the ammunition arrived the enemy left, going south. The enemy had been in this position for three days and had built stone walls in front and on two sides. Captain Green had one native scout wounded.

The Manila "Times" of Jan. 30 said: "The work of converting Fort Santiago into a political prison is progressing. Captain Millar of the 6th Artillery will command. Monday his battery took up its quarters in the ancient fort, relieving M and F Companies of the 20th Inf. Barbed wire fencing is being placed on the top of all the walls of the fort, to render attempted escape difficult, and similar fences, 9 feet high, are being put up in the central enclosure, around the quarters, leaving space for the walks. Prisoners are already occupying the buildings."

The Manila "Times" of Feb. 9 said: "A visit to the navy yard cannot but impress one with the vast amount of work that is being accomplished. All the shops are crowded with work and an air of bustle surrounds one that reminds him of the larger Naval yards in America. Two of the former Spanish men of war are rapidly nearing completion and will make valuable acquisitions to the fleet. Commander Hanford, Commandant of the yard, is not a new man to these waters, having visited Manila twenty-five years ago. A great many pleasant changes await his visit. Commander Hanford is well satisfied with the way work progresses, and from appearances too much cannot be placed under his supervision." An idea of how busy he was is supplied in the information that though he arrived from San Francisco on Dec. 11, up to Feb. 9 he had not had time to visit Manila, the changes in it since his previous visit being enough one would think to allure even so punctilious an officer as Commander Hanford.

Reports of the Marine Hospital Service show that leprosy is widely prevalent in the Philippines, but the greatest number of cases exists in Southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite common in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts. The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital under the auspices of the Manila Board of Health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu. An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the Army officials, which no doubt will prove successful when an island is found suitable for a leper colony, to which cases from all the other islands will be sent for isolation.

ARMY.

(Continued from Page 771.)

Thomas H. Anderson, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 26, D. P.)

A. Surg. Hugo A. Wahl, James W. Van Dusen, Palmer H. Lyon, Irvine W. Patton and John Gilbert, U. S. A., to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Feb. 26, D. P.)

Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., will report for duty to his regimental commander at Binanlanan. (Jan. 23, D. N. L.)

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, to Arayat, and take charge of the repairs to roads in that vicinity. (Jan. 23, D. N. L.)

2d Lieut. William P. Kitts, 42d Inf., U. S. V., is relieved as a member and detailed as judge advocate of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Malabon, Province of Manila, by Par. 2, S. O. 216, series 1900, D. N. L., vice 1st Lieut. Harry C. McCool, 42d Inf., U. S. V., relieved. (Jan. 18, D. N. L.)

A battalion of native scouts consisting of four companies of one hundred and twenty men each will be organized in the 2d District, Dept. of Northern Luzon. The organization will be the same as a battalion and company of infantry, the officers to be detailed from the 16th Inf. The battalion will be armed with Springfield rifles. (Jan. 18, D. N. L.)

CAVALRY ASSIGNMENTS.

The officers of the cavalry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Captains, promoted from 1st lieutenants, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

J. Y. Mason Blunt, promoted from 3d Cav. assigned to 15th Cav.

Stephen H. Elliott, from 5th Cav. to 11th Cav.

John M. Jenkins, from 5th Cav. to 5th Cav.

P. D. Lochridge, from 2d Cav. to 13th Cav.

Nathaniel F. McClure, from 5th Cav. to 5th Cav.

William C. Rivers, from 1st Cav. to 11th Cav.

Elwood W. Evans, from 8th Cav. to 8th Cav.

Robert G. Paxton, from 10th Cav. to 10th Cav.

Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., from 8th Cav. to 8th Cav.

Francis H. Beach, from 7th Cav. to 7th Cav.

Alonzo Gray, from 5th Cav. to 14th Cav.

Alexander L. Dade, from 3d Cav. to 13th Cav.

John S. Winn, from 2d Cav. to 2d Cav.

Solomon P. Vestal, from 7th Cav. to 7th Cav.

Charles A. Hedekin, from 3d Cav. to 3d Cav.

Francis K. Koester, from 3d Cav. to 15th Cav.

John D. L. Hartman, from 1st Cav. to 1st Cav.

Clough Overton, from 1st Cav. to 14th Cav.

William J. D. Horne, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Robert L. Howze, from 6th Cav. to 6th Cav.

Guy H. Preston, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Edwin M. Suplee, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav.

John P. Ryan, from 6th Cav. to 6th Cav.

Edward Anderson, from 7th Cav. to 7th Cav.

George E. Stockle, from 8th Cav. to 8th Cav.

Alexander W. Perry, from 9th Cav. to 11th Cav.

William T. Littlebrant, from 7th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Matthew C. Butler, Jr., from 7th Cav. to 7th Cav.

Henry A. Barber, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Michael M. McNamee, from 7th Cav. to 11th Cav.

Ralph Harrison, from 2d Cav. to 2d Cav.

Charles D. Rhodes, from 6th Cav. to 6th Cav.

George T. Langhorne, from 1st Cav. to 11th Cav.

Charles Young, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Alfred C. Merillat, from 3d Cav. to 15th Cav.

Francis C. Marshall, from 5th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Milton F. Davis, from 1st Cav. to 1st Cav.

James A. Ryan, from 9th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Frank M. Caldwell, from 7th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Melvin W. Rowell, from 5th Cav. to 11th Cav.

Lawrence J. Fleming, from 5th Cav. to 11th Cav.

James J. Hornbrook, from 5th Cav. to 12th Cav.

William F. Clark, from 2d Cav. to 2d Cav.

Samuel G. Jones, from 5th Cav. to 11th Cav.

Green B. Meyer, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav.

Charles J. Symmonds, from 7th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Charles W. Fenton, from 5th Cav. to 13th Cav.

Edward D. Anderson, from 10th Cav. to 12th Cav.

George P. White, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Louis C. Scherer, from 4th Cav. to 4th Cav.

John W. Furlong, from 6th Cav. to 6th Cav.

Richard L. Livermore, from 10th Cav. to 10th Cav.

Thomas M. Corcoran, from 6th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Robert J. Fleming, from 10th Cav. to 10th Cav.

Edwin B. Winans, Jr., from 4th Cav. to 4th Cav.

William T. Johnston, from 3d Cav. to 15th Cav.

Harold P. Howard, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav.

Elmer Lindsey, from 1st Cav. to 1st Cav.

William J. Glasgow, from 2d Cav. to 13th Cav.

Frank S. Armstrong, from 9th Cav. to 13th Cav.

James G. Harbold, from 10th Cav. to 11th Cav.

John O'Shea, from 4th Cav. to 4th Cav.

Matthew A. Batson, from 1st Cav. to 15th Cav.

Ervin L. Phillips, from 3d Cav. to 13th Cav.

Frank Tompkins, from 2d Cav. to 11th Cav.

Samuel D. Rockenbach, from 10th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Robert C. Williams, from 1st Cav. to 13th Cav.

Walter C. Short, from 10th Cav. to 13th Cav.

Powell Clayton, Jr., from 5th Cav. to 11th Cav.

Frank A. Barton, from 3d Cav. to 3d Cav.

George C. Barnhardt, from 6th Cav. to 15th Cav.

James H. Reeves, from 2d Cav. to 14th Cav.

Kirby Walker, from 4th Cav. to 14th Cav.

Claude B. Sweezy, from 8th Cav. to 18th Cav.

Sterling P. Adams, from 9th Cav. to 14th Cav.

Julian R. Lindsey, from 10th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Edmund M. Leary, from 2d Cav. to 11th Cav.

Julius T. Conrad, from 3d Cav. to 3d Cav.

Howard R. Hickok, from 9th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Samuel B. Arnold, from 1st Cav. to 1st Cav.

Samuel McP. Rutherford, from 4th Cav. to 4th Cav.

George W. Kirkpatrick, from 8th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Cornelius C. Smith, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav.

Joseph E. Cusack, from 5th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Walter C. Whitman, from 1st Cav. to 13th Cav.

Lincoln C. Andrews, from 3d Cav. to 15th Cav.

John M. Morgan, from 8th Cav. to 12th Cav.

Andrew E. Williams, from 3d Cav. to 3d Cav.

Walter C. Babcock, from 8th to 13th Cav.

William Yates, from 1st Cav. to 14th Cav.

Herbert B. Crosby, from 5th Cav. to 14th Cav.

Benjamin H. Hyer, from 6th Cav. to 15th Cav.

Mathew C. Smith, from 2d Cav. to 14th Cav.

The officers assigned in the foregoing list who are hereinafter named will proceed to join their respective regiments as indicated, and with the exception of Capt. Lindsley, will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders:

Capt. Blunt, Koester, Merillat, J. A. Ryan and Johnston, upon the arrival of their regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Lochridge, Lindsley (to Troop H), and Glasgow, to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Capt. Kirkpatrick to report to commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., and conduct recruits to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Littlebrant, Caldwell, Hornbrook, Rockenbach and Morgan, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Harbord, Tompkins and Leahy, at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Gray, Overton, McNamee and C. C. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Crosby, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Suplee, L. J. Fleming, Meyer, Corcoran, Armstrong, Phillips, Walker, Adams, Yates and Hyer, will remain on duty with the regiments in which they are now serving until further orders. (S. O. April 2, H. Q. A.)

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

2d Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Nance, 6th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. William S. Martin, 1st Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, next below 2d Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav.

To be major general—Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., March 30, 1901, vice Miles, appointed lieutenant general.

To be brigadier general—Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th Inf., U. S. A., March 30, 1901, vice Daggett, retired from active service. Frederick Funston, of Kansas (brigadier general, U. S. V.), April 1, 1901, vice Wheaton, appointed major general.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Commissary Department, general of subsistence, to be colonel and assistant commissary general from April 1, vice Clague, retired from active service.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary Department, to be lieutenant colonel, same Department, April 1, vice Nye, promoted.

Capt. Robert L. Bullard, Commissary Department, to be major, same Department, April 1, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 3d Inf., to be colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Smith, 17th Inf., appointed brigadier general, U. S. A.

Major Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Goodale, 3d Inf., promoted.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., to be major, April 1, 1901, vice Adams, 18th Inf., promoted.

Capt. William B. Banister, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 2, 1901, vice Hall, deceased.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

1st Sergt. Alexander C. Davis, 28th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 4, 1901, vice Abbott, promoted.

Sergt. Major John W. Hunter, 28th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 4, 1901, vice Allen, honorably discharged.

1st Sergt. Howard C. Tatum, 29th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 4, 1901, vice Patterson.

Hatt. Sergt. Major Harry R. Frost, 44th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 25, 1901, vice Haycraft.

Sergt. Major Walter S. Wilks, 46th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 25, 1901, vice Pierce, honorably discharged.

To be assistant surgeons of Volunteers with the rank of captain: Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., of Mass., March 23, 1901; Simon J. Fraser, of Cal., March 23, 1901; William B. Summerall, of Ga., March 21, 1901; Thomas R. Mullins, of Ala., March 21, 1901; Willis J. Raynor, of Colo., March 22, 1901; Wharton B. McLaughlin, of Tex., March 23, 1901; Thomas T. Jackson, of Tex., March 28, 1901; Nelson Miles Black, of Wis., April 3, 1901; 1st Lieut. John C. Greenewalt, Asst. Surg., 33d Inf., March 30, 1901, vice Hadra, appointed major and surgeon of Vols.; James W. Madara, of Ky., April 2, 1901; Milton Vaughan, of Ark., April 2, 1901.

To be surgeons of Volunteers with rank of major: Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., of Mass., March 28, 1901; Edward A. Romig, at large, March 28, 1901; Capt. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., from March 27, 1901; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A., March 21, 1901; Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., March 21, 1901; Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., March 21, 1901.

Commissary Sergt. Thomas W. White, 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, April 1, 1901, vice Bujac, honorably discharged.

Commissary Sergt. Frank E. Sldman, 34th Vol. Inf., to be second lieutenant, April 1, 1901, vice Shaw, promoted.

2d Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 47th Vol. Inf., to be first lieutenant, March 31, 1901, vice Bishop, resigned.

1st Lieut. Albert H. Eber, Asst. Surg., 20th Inf., to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, March 1, 1901, vice Erwin, appointed captain and surgeon of Volunteers under act of Feb. 2, 1901.

1st Lieut. H. Brookman Wilkinson, Asst. Surg., 28th Vol. Inf., to be assistant surgeon with rank of captain, Feb. 28, 1901, vice Foxworthy, honorably discharged.

Capt. Samuel C. de Kraft, Asst. Surg., 28th Vol. Inf., to be surgeon with rank of major, March 26, 1901, vice Chalmers, vacated by appointment as major and surgeon of Volunteers under act of Feb. 2, 1901.

1st Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, Asst. Surg., 28th Vol. Inf., to be assistant surgeon with rank of captain, March 31, 1901, vice Beeson, honorably discharged.

S. O. APRIL 2, H. Q. A.

The sick leave granted Capt. George W. Blester, 28th Inf., is extended on account of sickness to include the date of the muster out of the 28th Inf. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Thomas P. O'Reilly, U. S. Inf., is placed upon the retired list, to date from March 22, 1901. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, will assume charge of the exhibit of the Medical Dept. of the Army at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Graham D. Fitch will transfer his present duties to Major Thomas W. Symons, who will temporarily assume them in addition to his other duties. Capt. Fitch will take station at Little Rock, Ark., and relieve Capt. Charles L. Potter of the duties lately in charge of Capt. Robert McGregor. 1st Lieut. Horton W. Stickle will take station at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the 2d Batt. of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 7, 1901, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Col. Charles C. Byrne, assistant surgeon general. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Albert S. Cummins, Art. Corps, will join the 42d Co., Coast Art., at Fort Mott, N. J. (April 2, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, APRIL 4, H. Q. A.

1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks for duty with the 28th Infantry, with view to assignment to that regiment and appointment as adjutant.

Major Ammon A. Augur, 25th Inf., is transferred to 20th Inf.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A. W.—Major R. Wallach, U. S. M. C., retired, is at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

F. N. J.—Lieut. William Mitchell, Volunteer Signal Corps, is on duty in San Francisco, Cal.

W. W. M.—We do not understand your question. Be more explicit as to the information you desire.

T. M. C.—There is no present intention of sending the home battalions of the 10th Infantry to the Philippines. The band is now at Fort Crook, and will probably remain there for several months.

R. H. G.—There are no vacancies in the Regular Army to be filled by the appointment of civilians.

J. A. M.—The next vacancy in the list of chaplains in the Army by retirement will be July 13, 1902.

CONSTANT READER asks: "Is a soldier who re-enlisted August, 1897, and served until August, 1900, after serving two years in the Philippines entitled upon

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THE BRITISH SEAMAN.

Small, Maynard & Company, of Boston, publish "The Handy Man Afloat and Ashore," by the Rev. G. Goodenough, a chaplain in the British Navy. Written from the point of view of one who is recognized as "the friend of all on board," with no executive duties and no relative rank to interfere with his intimacy with all alike, it presents an unbiased and interesting account of life in the British sea service. The spirit of smartness and readiness for duty which should exist aboard ship is illustrated by the reply of a bluejacket, who was asked by the landsman "What do you sailors do?" "Well," responded the sailor, "we does about what we please until we are told to do something else, and then we does that pretty quick."

The cradle of the British Navy is the Greenwich Hospital School, which was founded more than two hundred years ago. In 1805 it was taken under the charge of the Government. At present, in addition to its buildings and gymnasium, it has a ship built into its parade ground, where the boys get a taste of naval life, minus sea-sickness. Boys enter the school between eleven and fourteen years of age, after a physical examination, and must be able to read, write and cipher. Those now admitted are sons of warrant officers and men of the Navy and of non-commissioned officers and men of the marines. Boys of the higher classes of the school may choose whether they will enter the Navy in the seaman class, the mercantile marine as apprentices, or compete for entry as dockyard apprentices.

Chaplain Goodenough describes the daily routine aboard ship, the sailors' amusements, such as glee parties and theatricals, and devotes a chapter to naval songs. Many anecdotes of the Service are amusingly told, one of a captain who wished to avoid too many complaints from his men. All were invited to state their grievances after a certain morning parade. Then every man who expressed a wish to lodge a complaint received the same order, "Tighten your helmet chin-strap four links up, my man." After inspection they were invited to step forward and further state their grievances. The men stepped forward, but not one of them could open his mouth, owing to the tightness of the chin-stay. The captain smiled sweetly and dismissed them with the remark that he was glad to have no reports, after all!

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Company, also publish an admirable series of biographical sketches entitled "Beacon Biographies." They include biographies of Grant, Farragut, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee and Stephen Decatur, naval and military heroes, besides those of Agassiz, Phillips Brooks, John Brown, James Fenimore Cooper, Fredk. Douglass, Hawthorne, Father Hecker, Sam Houston, Thomas Jefferson, Lowell, Whittier, Thomas Paine and Daniel Webster. We know of nothing better in the line of short biographies, and they appeal especially to men in the Service to whom the question of transportation is an important one. "America in Hawaii," by Edward James Carpenter, and "Territorial Acquisitions of the United States," a historical review, by Edward Bicknell, are timely issues by the same publishing house.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

"General Meade," by Isaac Pennypacker, a new volume in the "Great Commanders" series, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson, has been issued by D. Appleton & Co. It is a discriminating, compact and interesting study of the victory of Gettysburg, and the career which the author traces is one of singular consequence, including as it did the experiences of the Mexican War, and service as brigade commander in 1861, the vicissi-

tudes of the Peninsular campaign, and the arduous responsibilities of division commander at Antietam, corps commander at Fredericksburg, and the command of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg and afterward. The basis of this biography has been found in the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. A forcible argument is presented to show that General Meade was underrated by the commander-in-chief, and that he was entitled to the promotion given to another. The aid of the Gettysburg National Park Commission and of Colonels Nicholson and Cope has resulted in securing many maps, measurements and other information relative to the battlefield at Gettysburg. The author's clear, discriminating and forcible treatment enhances the interest of the great themes pictured in this book.

"Quicksand," by Hervey White, published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, is a strongly told story of the life history of a family controlled by narrow yet earnest religious beliefs, and dominated by the harsh and jealous nature of the mother at its head. The tragedy of the book lies in the death of a boy reared by his grandparents as their son, who fails in his struggle for recognition as a writer, learns that he is illegitimate birth, and dies by his own hand when he discovers at the same time the love existing between his young wife and his supposed brother, really his uncle. The pathos of the story appears in the repressed love of a daughter of the family whose affairs are chronicled for a neighbor, Hiram Stubbs, a strong and lovable man. Through a sense of duty to her mother she lives out her life without marrying the man she loves. If somewhat gloomy in its tone, this story is interesting and full of excellent character study.

"At Home With Tommy Atkins," by Callum Beg, published by Gale and Polden, of London, tells clearly and simply the story of the British soldier's life as it is daily enacted. His period of engagement is seven years with the colors and five in the First Class Army Reserve, except in one or two special military bodies. Pay varies from one shilling to one shilling nine pence, with good-conduct money in addition, and periodical increase up to six pence a day extra after twenty-eight years' service. Much is done for his comfort; in all barracks are to be found a good library, a room for billiards and other games, a bar for the supply of temperance refreshments, and hot suppers at a moderate price, and a canteen. In addition to various amusements he is given every facility for becoming expert in outdoor sports.

That "Tommy Atkins" is looked after even on being discharged from the service or transferred to the Army Reserve is shown by another of Gale and Polden's publications, a "Guide to Civil Employment," by Col. S. M. Handley. Owing to the short service system soldiers yearly return in large numbers to civil pursuits in England, and this pamphlet describes the various opportunities open to them, and the societies and agencies organized for their assistance.

This publishing house also issues an illustrated manual of "Practical Military Sketching," by Col. C. F. Vander Byl, 16th Lanciers, intended to reduce the system of military sketching to a form as simple as possible.

The Adjutant General's Office has issued a third edition of Artillery Circular N, a "Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics," by Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, U. S. A., retired, late of the 3d Artillery. This valuable and well-known work was prepared while its author was engaged in teaching ballistics to student officers at the Fort Monroe Artillery School, and most of the examples were selected from those given out from time to time as exercises, requiring only a slight knowledge of mathematics for their solution. The 1890 edition was used as a text book at the school until it suspended operations at the beginning of the war with Spain. The present edition in its main features is similar to those of previous editions, but with such changes and additions as were necessary to bring it up to date and to make it conform to the new set of ballistic tables rendered necessary by the increased power of our new artillery which were published in June, 1900.

Aspirants for commissions in the United States Army, from the ranks of the Army, Volunteers, and also civilians, will find the "Manual for Aspirants for Commissions" prepared by Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th U. S. Inf., of the greatest value. The author has given the very latest laws and orders pertaining to the examination and appointment of candidates to the Army as 2d lieutenants, qualifications required, scope of examination, and the advantages and disadvantages of the different arms. Examples of the questions asked by the Examining Board are also given in a special list, as well as a great deal of other information of a great value. The book, which is bound in cloth, can be purchased for 75 cents from the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A particularly useful work for enlisted men of heavy artillery regiments is the "Handbook for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Coast Artillery," com-

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piled by Clement Lincoln Bouve of the 1st Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts, published by W. B. Clarke & Co., of Boston. In compiling this handbook Mr. Bouve has drawn freely upon the following authorities: Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. A.; Artillery Circulars, U. S. A.; Handbook for Light Artillery, Capt. A. D. Dyar, Corps or Artillery, U. S. A.; Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery, Comdr. R. R. Inggersoll, U. S. N. While this compilation cannot take the place of the more pretentious works on which it is based, it yet should prove of great assistance in the instruction of the gun detachments and magazine details of militia or volunteer coast artillery, and—in connection with the plates issued with the drill regulations—it should be of the utmost value to enlisted men desiring to qualify themselves as gunners.

Nothing so refreshing as a half wine-glass of DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters before meals, the South American appetizer. Beware of imitation.

DIED.

HALL.—At Manila, P. I., April 2, 1901, of acute osteomyelitis, Major William R. Hall, surgeon, U. S. A.

HICKOX.—At New York City, March 28, 1901, Mr. Charles R. Hickox, formerly 1st lieutenant, 5th Art., U. S. A., who resigned Dec. 2, 1864.

HORD.—At Washington, D. C., April 1, 1901, Medical Director William T. Hord, U. S. N., retired.

HOWARD.—At Laredo, Texas, on March 30, 1901, Pauline, widow of the late R. V. W. Howard, major, 3d U. S. Art.

HUNT.—At Washington, D. C., March 19, 1901, Ross P. Hunt, son of the late Chief Engineer William H. Hunt, U. S. N.

POOK.—At Washington, D. C., March 20, 1901, Naval Conspir. Samuel H. Pook, U. S. N., retired.

RAND.—At New York City, March 31, 1901, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand, N. G. N. Y., of heart disease.

ROPER.—At Cavite, P. I., March 31, 1901, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., on the U. S. S. Petrel, from suffocation while trying to rescue one of the crew in the sail room.

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ENGLAND'S TRADE PROSPECTS.

The port of London is suffering as the port of New York is, from the development of the business of rival cities; if not in an actual decrease of business at least in the matter of its relative preponderance. London, which gained 64 per cent. in an increase of tonnage from 1881 to 1891, gained 13½ per cent. from 1891 to 1895 and 2½ per cent. from 1895 to 1899. Meanwhile other ports increased their tonnage, in percentage, as follows:

Southampton	23	42½	12½
Liverpool	33	½	7½
Hull	83	1	18½
Bristol	24	1	10

It will be observed that the English ports as a whole are not gaining as rapidly as they did. The average increase in the first five years named was nearly 46 per cent., in the second nearly 12 per cent., and in the last five a trifle over 10 per cent. So long as there is any increase there is no cause for special anxiety except as the decrease noted may be considered prophetic of the future. In an elaborate article in the "Fortnightly Review," republished in "Littell's" for March 2, the anxieties which are disturbing thoughtful men in England are set forth at length. In this article we are reminded that every century since the Renaissance has seen the rise of a new power and the transfer of political supremacy. In the seventeenth France rose at the expense of Spain, which dominated the sixteenth. In the eighteenth, England expanded at the cost of France, says the writer, and the rise of the German Empire is the ruling political fact of the nineteenth century.

The struggle between England and Germany will continue with the twentieth century, according to this writer, but it is obvious that either or both may be surpassed by the United States. The conviction of Germany, he says, is that it will be first, that their difficulty will be with America, and that we, (that is England) "if we retain at all a place worth considering a hundred years hence, shall be third." Nothing can avert that result we are told, "but a renaissance of the

whole spirit of the English race, and the utmost driving power of a Government which would apply as much force, ability and initiative to the work of maintaining the empire as her Gladstone's first cabinet brought to bear upon its great program of domestic reform."

It is a significant sign of the times that we find this Englishman saying humbly: "Our real task and our best chance of success, if we thoroughly awaken in time, will be in the struggle with Germany for the second place." The exaggerated industrial development of England is the result of conditions which no longer prevail and her supremacy is threatened by the economic awakening of America, Germany and Japan, not to speculate upon China. In the shipping subsidies bill, which Congress is so unwilling to pass, England sees the doom of her supremacy upon the sea, leading as it will within a single generation to the development of our mercantile marine in proportion to the volume of our trade, and a growth of our steamship lines as remarkable as has been that of our railroads.

The subject of Naval development and of land defense is discussed in this article, and it is shown that one is as essential as the others. Conscription is advocated as the coming necessity and it is shown that universal service in Germany, so far from being an obstacle to German commercial development, has been an effective agent in its favor, giving the workmen smartness and physique. This writer says:

"The physical improvement of the German people since the War of Liberation is a familiar story—the clothes of the average grenadier at Jena or Leipzig would be too small now for the average recruits of their posterity. The method that would give the 'Hooligan' a two years' or even a single year's course of soap and discipline would by that alone add a period to the life of the Empire. It would give the citizen a keener sense of political responsibility and the workman a more habitual sense of duty. It would take something out of the ease of English life. If we had the courage to swallow the bitter medicine of conscription, we should have gone further towards a cure for more than one of our complaints than any other remedy will carry us."

This is the road toward which England is hastening in spite of itself and it is becoming more and more apparent that military training, so far from provoking war, is the best safeguard for peace and the surest means of developing the manhood of a nation, thus strengthening it for industrial rivalry. The devotion to military training which was forced upon us during the memorable years from 1861 to 1865 was of enormous service in preparing the way for the national development which has followed. The present conditions compelling an increase in our Army is working upon a smaller scale to the same end, and there is a growing condition among thoughtful observers in this country that they must revise their conclusions as to the unmixed evil of military service.

The future of this nation depends upon our giving military training proper recognition and those who are coming to see it are increasing in number. Within a few weeks a distinguished artist has brought us an article in which he advocated the adoption of the principle of universal and enforced military service as a means of securing us against war, which he hates with the righteous hatred of a man who carries an empty sleeve in mourning for the arm he left on one of our fields of battle.

GURKO'S PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.

"Operations of General Gurko's Advance Guard in 1877," by Colonel Epauchin of the Russian Staff, translated by H. Haveck, appears as the seventeenth volume of "The Wolsey Series," which is edited by Capt. Walter H. James and is intended to place before British officers and others the best foreign military books in an English dress. It is from the press of Kegan Paul,

Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., of London, and is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. In his preface Captain James shows that the Russian plan for this campaign, participated in by a general whose recent death lends timeliness to this volume, postulated the occupancy of Roumania and the lines of railroad which would secure a firm footing for the passage of the Danube by the main army, between Nikopolis and Rustchuk. When the Danube was passed, and a sufficient force established to protect the Russian communications through Galatz, a force was to be left on either flank to hold off any advance of the Turks from Shumla or Widin, while the main Russian army was to be pushed over the Balkans to Adrianople. This involved the seizure of a pass over the Balkans, and to General Gurko and his Advance Guard this task was entrusted. Gurko considered as undesirable a direct attack upon the Shipka Pass, as it was held by the Turks with some 3,000 infantry, a body of irregulars, and a few guns. He therefore determined to leave a regiment of Cossacks and two guns to watch the northern side of the pass, while he crossed the Balkans to the east of Shipka by a track half-way between Elena and Travna passes, a movement which was completely successful. The Shipka pass was captured by the Russians and held through all the trying campaign which ensued when they were brought to a halt before Plevna, and eventually served for the passage of a large portion of the Russian Army in 1878. Gurko's raid over the mountains will always remain as a brilliant example of what may be done by an energetic leader, and this volume gives a clear account, supported by much documentary testimony and explained by adequate maps, of an interesting movement.

EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

A valuable "Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska, 1860-1900," has been issued in a handsome volume by the Government Printing Office. In December, 1897, the Senate passed a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report on the extent to which Alaska has been explored by the Army and on matters relating to the development of the territory. The committee have incorporated the results of their investigations in this volume. It embraces in narrative form an account of the expeditions of Raymond, 1869; Howard, 1875; Petrof, 1880; Schwatka, 1883; Ray, 1884; Abercrombie, 1884; Allen, 1885; Ray, 1887; E. Hazard Wells, 1897; Ray and Richardson, 1898; Abercrombie, 1898; Glenn, 1898-'99; Richardson, 1899; Abercrombie, 1899; Lieutenant Herron, 1899. The reports of these explorations and reconnaissances of military explorers in Alaska are here for the first time presented in connected narrative. Senator Carter for the committee "cheerfully acknowledges its indebtedness to the War Department for valuable assistance, freely given, in supplying and arranging the material for the report." It is a most comprehensive record of general interest and of historic value, and makes accessible the sum of our present knowledge of this extensive portion of the public domain of the United States.

It is said that Herr Heinrich Ehrhardt, the well-known ammunition cart and gun manufacturer of Elsenach and Dusseldorf, Germany, intends, in co-operation with the wealthy Turin manufacturer, Friedrich Spuh, to establish extensive works for the manufacture of his specialties in Italy. The proposed works will not only be devoted to the guns of Ehrhardt's patent, but also, says the "Popolo Romano," to the manufacture of boiler tubes.

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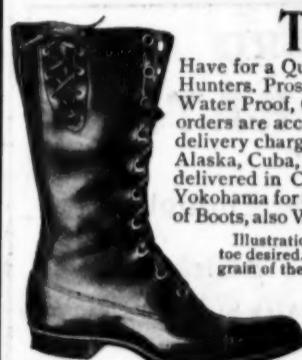
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THE GERMAN ARMY IN CHINA.

A letter from a German officer of high rank, dated at Tien-Tsin, translated from the "Kolmische Zeitung" for "Littell's Living Age," of Boston, says:

It certainly cannot be denied that among the great number of volunteers who have been sent hither here and there a black sheep is to be found who has been guilty of cruelty and unjustifiable murder of a Chinaman. That will happen in all wars, and among all warlike people. But one thing is certain, that wherever such atrocities have been committed by German troops they have been prosecuted and punished with the greatest diligence. If any man shoot a peaceable Chinese without cause he may be sure that he will be punished by our court-martials as a common murderer. From the commander-in-chief down to the captain the greatest diligence has been shown in preventing such atrocities and in maintaining our old and strict discipline. And I can confidently state that in this respect our troops in Eastern Asia need not fear comparison with the troops of any of the allies.

When our first German troops, the two marine battalions under Major General Hopfner, landed in the middle of August on the shore of Taku they found that already the whole district as far as Tongku and Pekin was a complete wilderness. All cities and villages had been destroyed, the people had been driven away, the grain was perishing in the fields. But while it is certain that the German troops took no part in the destruction, I must state that the international army of deliverance which was obliged to march with the utmost diligence to Pekin in order to save the diplomatic corps, met with the greatest difficulties. The troops numbered from twenty to twenty-five thousand men, while around them the land was filled with at least one hundred thousand Chinese soldiers. It was determined that only a part of these soldiers, who were Boxers, should be left in the rear of the little army of deliverance. To watch them and keep them in sub-mission would have required thousands of soldiers. These, however, could not be spared from the army of deliverance and left behind. Had they been, the deliverance of the diplomats in Pekin would have been postponed a second time, and this time forever. It was therefore a military necessity which compelled the leaders of the international army to adopt radical and severe measures. Moreover, our troops had been compelled to solve a problem which was very like that which we had to deal with in the contest with the Franco-Prussian War. In China, as at that time in France, our troops were surrounded with enemies, who suddenly sprang up, fired at them, and as suddenly disappeared, shortly after to emerge from their ambush as apparently peaceful and harmless inhabitants, without any weapons.

These Boxers, whose cruelty and cunning cannot be exaggerated, were so much the more dangerous because, being separated from their organization, they had really become bands of robbers, who made the whole province of Pechili unsafe. Regular soldiers who had been driven out of the forts at Peitang and Shanghai-kwan, and scattered detachments who had been in garrisons on the Chinese Wall, and were now endeavoring to escape to the south, were also scattered through the country. It was our duty to re-establish order in the province of Pechili. By the command of Field Marshal Count Waldersee the intelligence was spread through the country that we would protect the country from violence of the Boxers and robbers, and that any one who would give assistance to the latter should be punished. In consequence of this many came in search of German garrisons or letters of protection, and we can to-day assert with certainty that among the peaceful people more and more the conviction was spreading that we Germans were able and meant to protect them. It was therefore especially necessary that every armed person and every act of treachery should be punished with greatest severity. People taken with arms in their hands were summarily dealt with. Places which had been guilty of the murder of Christians were dealt with according to the rules of war. Villages whose inhabitants took part in the fight were burned down. Many of our soldiers came here with, I may say, the most absurd fancies; they had heard so much at home of the dangers of the long sea journey, of the cruelty of the Chinese people, of the difficulty of getting about in the country, and its destitution of all means of support, that they took part in the expedition as a very strange adventure. Fortunately for all, few of these gloomy predictions were fulfilled. But all the more, many soldiers who came over with these fancies found the routine of life in China quite insipid, and it is natural that this feeling led many soldiers to write to their friends and relations at home as if they had been acting the part of desperadoes who had encountered the most frightful dangers and knew how on their part to cause terror in return.

After we landed this notion showed itself in many ways. It is incredible how many shots were fired at night in the camps. Every sentry believed that he saw Boxers moving about in the darkness, and that he was threatened by them, and fired on the least suspicion. The commanding officer of the East Asiatic corps, Lieutenant General Von Lessel, several weeks ago was obliged by the report of such excessive shooting at the outposts to give a strict command that the sentries at the inner post should be stationed with unloaded weapons. This command has sensibly diminished the number of mishaps, and put a stop to this hasty shooting. But while this command shows how strictly our commanders endeavored to prevent any unnecessary hardship in carrying on the war, it must not be forgotten at home that it is the first duty of every soldier to protect the lives of himself and his comrades against

every attack. Our soldiers have shown distinctly what excellent military material there is in them—as their courage, their strict discipline and incredible patience and forbearance in enduring the greatest hardships for an unexpected period of time have come to be known. We have every reason to be satisfied with our soldiers. They have not been surpassed by the troops of any other nation. There are malefactors in every army, but in none were they punished so severely and so diligently as in ours. All possible pains have been taken that the German people should have reason to rely absolutely upon their sons who are stationed here. No one should be led by exaggerated or untruthful accusations to lose confidence in the manliness and knightliness of our soldiers in China.

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THE ENGLISH MIDDY'S SLEEVE BUTTONS.

The "New York Tribune" says that K. E. Frisbie, of Albany, during a recent visit to New York, in a conversation on the great objection the average Englishman has to change of any sort, gave the following example of this ultra-conservatism. "You may or may not know," said Mr. Frisbie, "that up to a certain rank (ensign, or lieutenant, I forget which), English naval officers are required to wear a row of buttons on the top of each cuff. In the earlier days of the last century small mites of boys, eight or nine years old and even younger, were sent to sea. They were midshipmen, and they had adopted the sea for life. When these small boys were first at sea they were one and all so wofully homesick that they had continuous cases of sniffling, and for the first part of their term of service they were forever rubbing their poor little homesick and dripping eyes and noses on the cuffs of their coats. This was so detrimental to the appearance of their uniforms that it led the powers that were to adopt a regulation that the uniforms of officers below a certain rank should carry a row of buttons on the top of each cuff. The idea was to save the uniform, and it is said that it worked to a charm, for, after it was adopted, whenever an unfortunate midshipmite forgot himself and started in to rub his poor little eyes or nose, his grief at once became more poignant, because of a sore nose or eye being added to it. With the disappearance of the small midshipmite and his irrepressible sniffling disappeared also the necessity for these buttons on the cuffs. The youngest officers in the English navy now may be affected to tears by homesickness on their first sea trip, but if they are, they are old enough to use their 'hankys' and not their cuffs to dry their streaming eyes. The fact that the reason for the buttons being on the cuff no longer exists has no weight with the English. The button has been on the cuff of the uniforms of officers of a certain rank in the navy for a century or more that has passed, and probably, therefore, it will remain on the cuffs for a century more that is to come. It would be an interesting estimate if it could be accurately told how many buttons

have been wasted on account of conservatism, and how much they cost."

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Hong Kong, Maru, April 9; China, April 17; Dorie, April 25; Nippon Maru, May 3; Coptic, May 21; American Maru, May 29; City of Peking, June 6. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Ventura, April 17; Sierra, May 4.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, April 15; Empress of China, May 6. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, May 3; Warrimoo, May 31.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Tacoma, April 11, and Duke of Fife, April 25; Queen Adelaide, May 8.

Many of the coast towns of California instituted last year on Memorial Day a unique form of tribute to the memory of our sailor dead whose unknown graves lie in the ocean. Bands of children marched to the water's edge, and while singing patriotic songs strewed the sea with flowers. It is hoped that this pretty ceremony may become a national custom, and with this idea in view a circular, signed by Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes, of Los Angeles, Cal., is being sent about, urging all interested and influential people to concur and assist in perpetuating the ceremony. The idea, it is stated, met with acknowledgment from the White House, and with sincere approval from Admiral Sampson, Admiral Schley, Secretary Long and other naval officials. Letters written last summer to Mrs. Forbes by Admirals Sampson and Schley, expressing great approval of the custom, are attached to the circular. The same idea has been carried

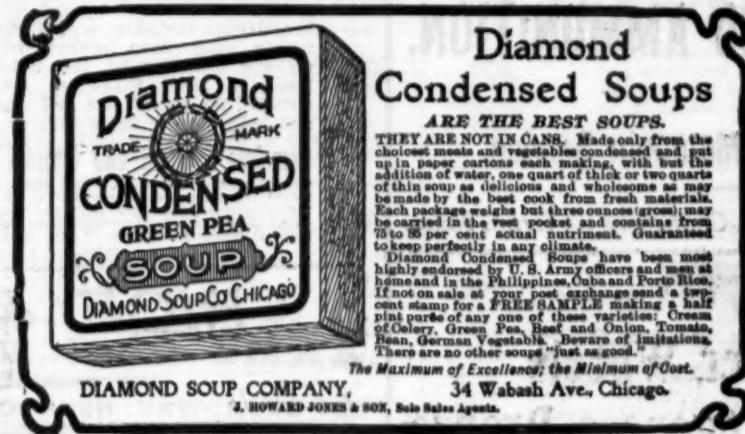
out in Chicago where more than a year ago flowers were strewn on the waves in honor of the Maine anniversary.

"The British Medical Journal," says that a German surgeon has been calculating the cost of an artificial man—so far as he can be artificial and live. He has under his care an old artilleryman, who retains little of his original body but a trunk and half a face. For £35 one may get a pair of arms and hands, while legs would run to about £28. A false nose is rather expensive, costing from £16 to £20. In short, you could replace all your separable parts for about £120, including a good though not serviceable pair of artificial eyes.

The "Revista del Circulo Militar," our interesting military contemporary at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, in its February issue makes the mistake of designating the Wars of the Roses as having been between France and England, whereas they were between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The "Revista" has a long review of the Boer war, taken from the "United States Journal of Artillery."

In her memoirs of her husband Mrs. Jefferson Davis recalls a remark, made about the year 1845, by General Gaines, who was asked what he thought of General Scott's plan of retaining the French words of command in his "System of Tactics." He responded in his hesitating way: "I—think, sir, that—the English language is—sufficiently copious to express—all the ideas that General Scott will ever have."

The Vartray Water Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., is to be congratulated on having been awarded the gold medal, the only and highest award, for its now famous product, Vartray Ginger Ale, at the Paris Exposition of 1900, thus proving that this American product is superior to the imported. The competition was open to the world and the exhibitors numbered 611, including the manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland.



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